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TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1941.

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WHITEAWAY'S

Reported To Be In Disgrace

Further reports have been broadcast by Moscow and Sydney radio stations alleging that Field Marshal Hermann Goering has not only fallen out of favour with Hitler, but has actually been arrested. The N.B.C. from New York declared these reports have been picked up from the air. Goering is the No. 2 man in Germany, nominated by Hitler, and normally will succeed Hitler if anything happens to the Fuehrer.

RIVAL AIR FORCES CLAIM SUCCESSFUL ACTIONS IN RUSSIA



Both the Russian and German air forces played prominent parts in yesterday's fighting according to the latest reports from Berlin and Moscow.

The "United Press", quoting the Moscow High Command communique, states that the Red air fleet carried out a smashing assault, apparently again halting the Nazis in the vital Pskov, Vitebsk and Novograd-Volynsk sectors. "The Red air fleet continued to rain bombs on German air bases and resumed attacks on vital Rumanian cities—Yassi on the River Pruth, the Ploesti oil region and rail junctions in Rumania. The German losses on Sunday were 94 planes, while the Soviets lost 12."

The communique indicated there was a lull during the night, following fierce fighting throughout the day on Sunday, when the Red army was reported to be holding the Germans in the same sectors.

"Reuter" reports the official German news agency statement which declares that air attacks on railway lines in the neighbourhood of Leningrad and Smolensk, as well as military objectives at Kiev were carried out by the Luftwaffe.

It is claimed that the attacks were successful, traffic on the railway being disrupted, and that sheds, warehouses and waterworks at Kiev were set alight.

Substantial damage was also claimed as the result of raids on Soviet troop concentrations in the Vitebsk and Jotomir areas.

Shock Troops In Action

"United Press" quotes the Berlin Radio which announced yesterday evening that German shock troops fought their way to the suburbs of Mogilev, 85 miles southwest of Smolensk, after crossing the Dnieper River. The announcement added that the area was stubbornly defended by snipers, who fired on German troops from windows.

The same agency reports the official German news agency which declares that German troops are "advancing on St. Petersburg (Leningrad) and won further territory yesterday after overcoming Soviet bunkers and scattered Soviet troops."

German troops, added the announcement, were exploiting the break-through of Stalin Line yesterday in an "irresistible" advance across the Dnieper and Upper Dvina rivers. The retreating Soviet troops fought futilely, and with heavy losses to offer resistance in several positions in the Vitebsk area. The Soviet air force yesterday lost 167 planes, of which 82 were shot down in air battles and 85 were destroyed on the ground.

According to the "United Press", Berlin authoritative circles yesterday stated that they had no confirmation of overseas reports alleging that the Germans had entered Kiev.

Thie Cupboard Was Bare

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—Announcing the capture of the Soviet radio station at Barnovitsze to-day, the German wireless complained that the interior of the station had been completely destroyed. Soviet

TURN TO Back Page, Column 4

Food And Stores From America

NEW YORK, July 14 (Reuter).—Completion of arrangements to ship to Britain 2,250,000 bushels of government-owned maize under the Lease and Lend Act within a few weeks was announced by the Commodity Credit Corporation spokesman to-day.

He also stated that negotiations are in progress for the shipment of naval stores under the same Act.

Currency Expert Holds 114 Conferences In Fortnight

Back in Hongkong from a two-week visit to Shanghai, Mr A. Manuel Fox, American Member of the Chinese Currency Stabilisation Board, declared in a Press reception at the Peninsula Hotel that he had a "pretty good picture" of the economic and financial situation in the northern metropolis, states "Central News."

While in Shanghai, he said, he met some 100 important people including Chinese, American and British businessmen, bankers and financiers and held 114 conferences. They examined every phase of the economic and financial situation, and collected considerable data, which are being carefully studied.

General Economics

Mr Fox declined to commit himself to a comment on the financial

Axis Convoy At Tripoli Raided

CAIRO, July 14 (Reuter).—More Axis ships carrying supplies to North Africa have been destroyed by R.A.F. bombers, including one ship of 7,000 tons.

A communique issued from British Headquarters says: "R.A.F. bombers carried out a successful attack on an enemy convoy outside Tripoli yesterday. One 7,000-ton ship was hit and set alight and destroyed. Huge columns of smoke rose from the ship to a great height."

ITALIAN TANKER DAMAGED

R.N. Subs In Action

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—"The Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean has reported further success by the submarines operating under his command," states an Admiralty communique.

The Italian tanker Strombo of 5,232 tons which, as already reported, had put into Istanbul seriously damaged by a torpedo from one of our submarines, has now been sunk while on her way to Italy to undergo repairs.

Escorted Supply Ship

A heavily laden supply ship of about 5,500 tons, which was sailing in a convoy escorted by an armed merchant cruiser and a destroyer, has also been sunk.

A large sailing vessel transporting enemy troops and military stores has been sunk in the Aegean. Another submarine, finding no enemy shipping on the high seas, attacked by gunfire the enemy anchorage of Has Tayones, near Benghazi. In this attack a supply ship of about 1,500 tons and an armed trawler were certainly damaged and probably sunk.

LATEST

Peace With Honour In Syria

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
VICHY, July 14 (UP).—"The Government has authorised General Dentz to sign a military armistice recognising the British right to military occupation, while the French troops will receive war honours and will not be taken prisoner. Instead they will be repatriated with other high civil functionaries."

It was explained that after the Government had rejected the British Government's political demands, General Dentz was authorised to negotiate exclusively with the British military officials, to the exclusion of the de Gaulleists. The statement added, "General Dentz has scrupulously respected the instructions. That is what permitted France to transform the political ultimatum which could not be signed without dishonour into an honourable military convention."

See Back Page For
Further Late News

Reds Arrested In Indo-China

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SAIGON, July 14 (UP).—"The Indo-China authorities to-day carried out similar measures against Russians in Indo-China as were adopted by the Vichy Government in unoccupied France."

It is announced that as a result of the severance of diplomatic relations all Russians in French Indo-China have been arrested, while 600 French and native Communists have also been detained and sent to concentration camps.

AIR RAIDS CASUALTIES IN JUNE

Considerably Less

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—A big drop in the scale of German air raids on Britain is reflected in the latest official figures of civilian victims.

During the month of June, 399 persons were killed of whom 175 were men, 160 women and 64 children.

Injured and detained in hospital numbered 461, of whom 239 were men, 176 women and 47 children under 16 years of age.

In addition, seven persons, all men, are missing, believed killed.

Comparisons

Compared with these figures, it can be recalled that 5,300 were killed in May and 6,065 in April.

During the first half of this year, 18,314 persons have been killed by German air raids.

In the previous six months, the number killed was 23,960.

Imperialist Russians To Aid Soviet

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—"White Russians" who have been opponents of the present Communist regime and who are members of the "Russian refugees community of Britain," have issued a vigorous appeal for support for Russia in the present circumstances.

On their behalf, M. Sabline, former Imperial Charge d'Affaires for Russia in Britain, says: "Hitler is attacking Russia not because she is a Communist state but because she is undoubtedly becoming a national state, gradually learning the lessons of democratic countries, repelling her own mistakes and bearing in mind her national and glorious past."

Urging all possible military and economic aid for Russia, the appeal concludes: "We feel sure that the Russian people of to-day as in 1912 will not lay down their arms while a single enemy remains on Russian soil."

Franco-Thai Conference

Marred By Shooting

SAIGON, July 14 (Reuter).—While the Monetary Conference between the Thai delegation and Indo-China representatives is scheduled to start at 5 p.m. to-morrow, it is revealed to-day that an Indo-China mail boat was fired on from the Thailand bank of the Mekong River near Savannakhet and a protest is being made by the Indo-China authorities.

Two natives were killed and two were injured on board. It is believed that Thailand is exacting some difficulty regarding cash compensation for capital investments taken over in the ceded territory, and this will form one of the subjects of discussion at the Monetary Conference.

Alexandria Alert: Suez Canal Raid

CAIRO, July 14 (Reuter).—Air raid alerts were again sounded in Alexandria and in some parts of the delta area on Sunday night.

The Ministry of the Interior announced this to-day and stated that a few bombs were dropped on the Suez Canal area during the night, causing slight damage. One person was killed.

Nazis To Be Made To Suffer By R.A.F.

Churchill Gives New Assurance

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—Mr Winston Churchill, after reviewing the London Civil Defence Forces at Hyde Park this morning, was the guest, with other members of the Government and the London Regional Commissioners, of the London Council.

In his speech, the Prime Minister said: "It is time that the Germans are made to suffer in their homeland and cities something of the torment that they have twice in our lifetime let loose upon their neighbours and the world."

"We have how intensified our systematic, scientific and methodical bombing on a large scale on German cities and scapports, industries and military objectives. We must keep the process going on a steadily rising tide until the Nazi regime is either expunged by us or, better still, torn to pieces by the German people themselves."

Italy Included

"That object, subject province of Germany which used to be called Italy will have its fair share of the bombing."

"We have loosed upon Germany now more than half the tonnage of bombs loosed by Germany on our cities during the whole course of the war, but this is only the beginning and we hope by next July to multiply our deliveries many-fold."

"It is for this reason that I must ask you to be prepared for vehement counter action by the enemy. Our civil defences throughout the country must be prepared for further

TURN TO Back Page, Column 5

Quisling Labour Methods

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—A new "Quisling decree issued in Oslo gives the Government powers to compel any person, male or female, to do any work anywhere, according to information reaching the Norwegian telegraph agency in London.

The decree, it is stated, paves the way to deal with many State, municipal and professional workers who refused to co-operate with the Quisling Government, for it is now possible to use them to provide cheap labour for German military works.

The quislings have forged the names of a number of Norwegian officers in a desperate effort to get recruits to aid Germany against Russia, the agency states. The officers concerned were surprised and indignant to find that their names had been used without their permission but the German press censorship forbade publication of their denials.

Cherbourg and Le Havre Docks, Shipping Bombed

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—It is learned that docks and shipping at Cherbourg and Le Havre were attacked by Blenheim bombers escorted by fighters early to-day.

At Cherbourg a ship of about 6,000 tons was hit and set alight. Direct hits were also seen on a railway station south of the docks, on locomotive sheds and on a factory.

At Le Havre, a ship of about 6,000 tons was hit and was later seen to be half submerged.

Later in the morning, another escorted formation of Blenheims attacked rail yards at Hazebrouck, many stacks of bombs falling on the target. Seven enemy fighters were destroyed. Two British bombers and four fighters are missing.

Frishan Islands Convoy

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—In the afternoon, Blenheims again winged their way across the sea to

bomb a convoy off the Dutch Frishan Islands. Eight enemy fighters were shot down in the four sweeps while two R.A.F. bombers and four fighters are missing.

Two pilots bailed out to safety when their machines collided in diving at a Messerschmitt.

Three vessels hit

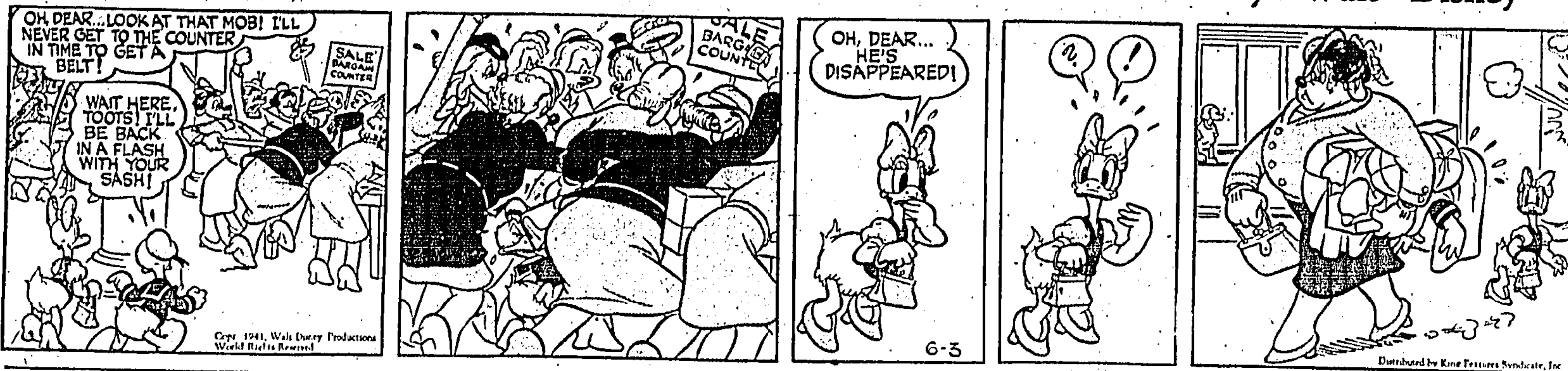
LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—During a search for enemy shipping this afternoon, Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked a small convoy off the Dutch Frishan Islands, states the Air Ministry. One vessel of 6,000 tons received three direct hits, another of 3,000 tons was hit on the stern and an escort vessel of 1,500 tons was hit aft and amidships. One enemy fighter which attacked was shot down into the sea. No British aircraft is missing.

H.M.S. Auckland Sunk

LONDON, July 14 (UP).—An Admiralty communique states that the 1,200 ton sloop, H.M.S. Auckland has been sunk. The vessel carried a crew of 188 men. The next of kin of the casualties have been informed.

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



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CONTRACT BRIDGE

How to Play
AND
How to Win
By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

The Contract Was All Right

"Dear Mrs Culbertson: My partner and I reached a grand slam on the North-South hands in the following deal:

♠ K Q 9
♥ 10 7 5 4
♦ A 7 4
♣ A 8 2

♠ 7 4 2
♥ 6
♦ 6 3 2
♣ J 10 9 5

♠ A J 10 8 6 5
♥ K Q J 10
♦ K Q 4

"We were vulnerable, the opponents were not, and the bidding proceeded:

North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 4 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass 7 ♠ Pass

"I was North and will admit that my free three spade bid was stretching matters slightly, considering that I had opened the bidding with a short club suit. Nevertheless, it seemed to me that South's jump from five hearts (the response to the Blackwood Convention) all the way to seven spades was decidedly optimistic. We went down one trick, hence lost 100 points (not to mention the rubber bonus) because we were trying for 1600. It looks like a bad percentage to me. What do you say? S.V.H., Chicago."

Unquestionably, it is bad percentage to jeopardize a small slam in order to try for a grand slam, but this observation does not apply to the hand in question. No doubt the North-South bidding was extremely aggressive, but the salient fact remains that the grand slam contract easily should have been fulfilled. The correct play is as follows:

Declarer ruffs the opening lead of the heart king and surveys his re-

sources. It is apparent that if the trumps break 2-2, he can draw two rounds, then get rid of a club from dummy on his fourth diamond and eventually ruff his losing club with dummy's remaining trump. This plan, however, cannot be carried through unless declarer finds the aforesaid 2-2 trump break. The way to proceed is to investigate the trump break while at the same time retaining another and highly attractive plan upon which to fall back. Thus it is fatal for declarer to lead two rounds of trumps immediately. He should lead one trump to dummy and ruff a second heart, then should lead another trump to dummy. This lead reveals the non-break in the trump suit and makes it vital to abandon the first named plan. Declarer must now ruff a third heart, then enter dummy with a diamond (or a club) and ruff the last heart with his own last trump. He now enters dummy for the fourth time with a club (or a diamond) and cashes dummy's trump, thereby drawing East's last trump. On this trick declarer discards his losing club and it is then a simple matter to cash declarer's three top diamonds for the fulfilling tricks.

To-morrow's Hand

South dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

♠ K J 7 5 4 2
♥ A
♦ Q 6 3
♣ A Q

♠ 10 3
♥ 6 3
♦ 7 5 2
♣ 10 6 4 3

♠ 8
♥ K Q 6 2
♦ A K 10 4
♣ K J 9 8

♠ A Q 8
♥ J 10 8 7 4
♦ J
♣ 7 5 2

How should East defend against South's contract of four hearts doubled, after West's opening lead of a diamond?

RADIO A POWERFUL WEAPON OF WAR

By William Downs

United Press Staff Correspondent

When you turn on the radio in your home, or snap on the set in your car, or ask the waiter at your favourite tavern to tune in on a certain station, you are putting into operation one of the most valuable and dangerous weapons of modern warfare.

Nations at war guard the sources of their radio broadcasts jealously. After the examples of Germany, Holland and Belgium, as well as the seizures of radio stations in Rumania and other Balkan countries during unrest, Britain has learned to make the British Broadcasting Corporation one of the most closely-guarded establishments in the country because, in modern war, the radio is as much a military weapon and a radio station as much a military objective as is a gun or a seaport.

Analysts have spoken of the "radio invasion" of Holland before the actual Nazi occupation of the country. Another example of the use of this powerful mode of communication in wartime was witnessed in Norway.

Although wireless was used experimentally in the last Great War, it was not until the present European conflict that broadcasting became one of the most highly-organized and exacting instruments of both offence and defence.

First Radio War

The fact that British radio was already government-controlled before the war precludes any direct parallel between this system and independent broadcasting such as is found in the United States. Nevertheless, people in countries where independent stations and broadcasts are allowed may glimpse conditions that will obtain should the "eventuality" materialise.

Mr E. W. Ogilvie, Director-General of the B.B.C., recently outlined the work of the British radio system, explaining that "this is the first radio war, the first war in which broadcasting is a vital part."

"The last war extended the field of battle from the land and the sea to the air. This war has extended it to the ether," he said. "Propaganda has become the fourth armament and broadcasting is in effect a new form of mechanised warfare, powerfully affecting the course of military events."

He cited Napoleon's maxim that "in war, the moral was to the material as three to one." If other nations were to follow the British theory of propaganda, citizens probably would know the truth—even the unpleasant truths that seem to accompany every war. To illustrate the value of always keeping the people informed correctly of successes or failures Mr Ogilvie referred to the fall of France.

French Collapse

"Why did France collapse last summer?" he asked. "Corruption of politics, dissension in industry, insufficiency of resources, blunders in the actual conduct of military operations—the list could be extended almost indefinitely, but no list could pretend to be adequate which did not give an important place to the state of French opinion, and behind French opinion, to the influence of propaganda and broadcasting."

"If France collapsed as it did, how far was it due to the French Government's policy of withholding ugly facts from its people, of trying to sell sunshine when the sky in fact was dark, so that the shock of the truth, when it came, was overwhelming? How far was it due to what has been called a German 'advance occupation by radio'?"

The B.B.C. chief added that the German use of propaganda, as a weapon of war in close co-operation with all other weapons, had been highly successful.

"For years the Nazis poured millions in money into their Propaganda Ministry, and for years few names have been so notorious all the world over as the name of the German Propaganda Minister. People may be in doubt as to who commands the German army or navy, but everyone knows the name of Goebbels."

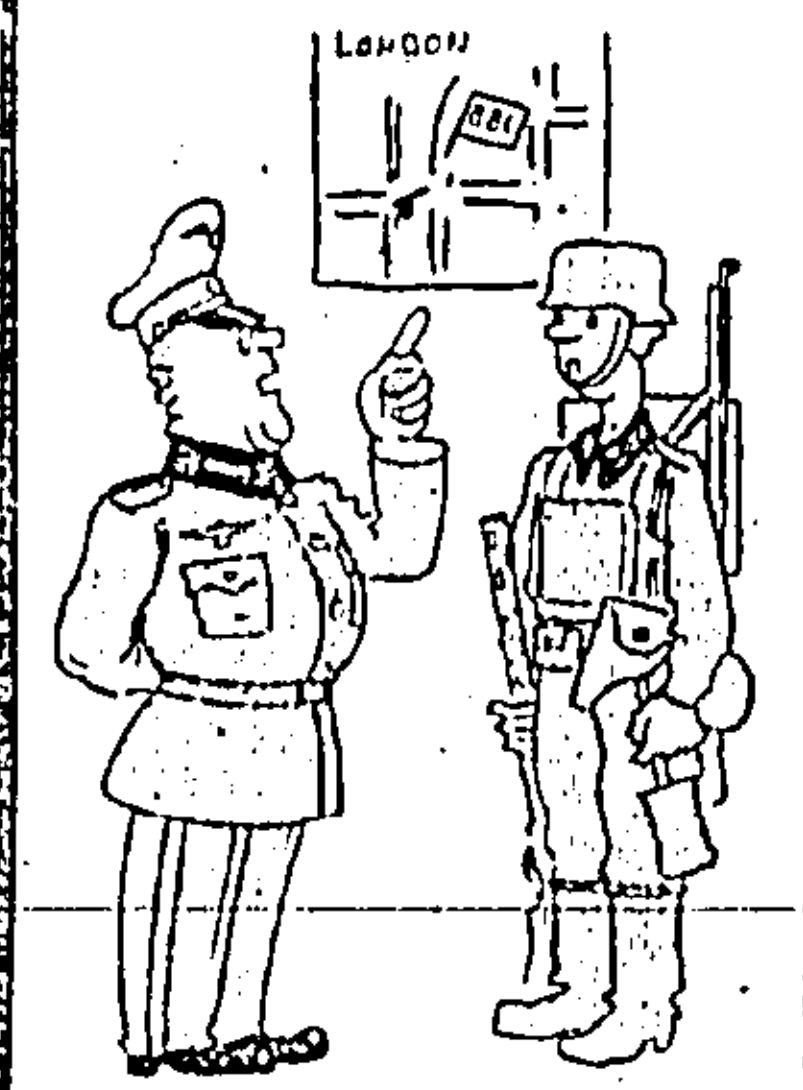
Mr Ogilvie defined what he called the "democratic principles" of using the radio for propaganda. He admitted without qualification that the B.B.C. was, like the German con-

trolled radio, being used as an instrument of war. But he contrasted the two methods by citing Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

Nazi Technique

"The German technique is laid amazingly bare in the pages of Hitler's book. It depends upon lies, big lies especially as Hitler says it should; ours depends upon facts. Theirs, in accordance with 'Mein Kampf,' is based upon appeals to the lower instincts; ours is not. Theirs

POCKET CARTOON



"Now, after me, repeat please—Here ist der news und dis ist Alvar Lidell reading it."

tries to prevent people from thinking; ours is designed to help them think and think freely."

He added that the British methods would in the long run be effective. "Lies, hysteria and the inflaming of brutal passions are followed by revulsion with unforceable consequences," he said.

The B.B.C. now operates six overseas services from Britain, broadcasting a total of 54½ hours daily. These programmes include a world

service in English for 21 hours daily, sending news to all parts of the globe as well as other programmes in English. A second world service broadcasts for two hours daily in other languages used in Britain's far-flung Empire.

A Latin America service operates 20 hours daily and carries broadcasts in German, French, Italian, Dutch, Flemish and the Central European languages. Another European service broadcasts five hours daily to Spain, Portugal, the Scandinavian countries and the Balkans.

A Latin America service operates four hours daily for broadcasts in Spanish and Portuguese to South America. A Near East service for two and one-quarter hours daily broadcasts in Arabic, Persian and Turkish, while recently broadcasts have been extended to Far Eastern languages.

But there is another side to war radio work in which listening plays a vital part.

Also Listens

"The B.B.C. listens to the world," Ogilvie continued. "Our monitoring service has been expanded rapidly to meet war needs, and it now picks up the ceaseless traffic of the ether throughout the day and night. It records some 500,000 words daily in some 30 languages. It flashes urgent items by telephone or teleprinter to the appropriate departments of the Government for translating, sifting and analysing."

"One branch concerns itself particularly with the fantastic and contradictory statements put out by Germany and Italy in different languages about the same events—one thing being said, perhaps in Afrikaans for South Africa, something very different in German for Germany or in Italian for Italy, and something very different again in English for North America or in Portuguese for Brazil. We can within a few minutes expose these absurdities to the listening world."

Mr Ogilvie admitted that the exact value and effectiveness of Britain's own propaganda broadcasts were almost impossible to estimate. "But this can be said. In Germany and Italy, apart from other evidence, it is remarkable how increasingly the enemy find it necessary, in addressing their own listeners, to attack British broadcasts," he stressed.

In the occupied countries—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France—there is evidence, he said, that people do not merely listen but are being helped through the broadcasts from Britain to action, such as the stay-in placelets of Free Frenchmen in France organised by de Gaulle on New Year's Day.

British Losing Few Shipments To America

German air and sea forces destroyed only fifty-six consignments of woollen goods of a total of 2,540 consignments shipped from the British Isles to the United States from the beginning of the European war until last April 30, it was announced recently by Sir Kenneth Lee, who was appointed as representative in the United States of the Industrial and Export Council of the British Board of Trade.

These statistics were received by Sir Kenneth while he was explaining the programme he would follow in co-ordinating and stimulating sale of British goods in the United States in an interview at the offices of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce, 587 Fifth Avenue. He said the data came in a cablegram from W. T. Munro, chairman of the Scottish Woollen Export Council who quoted from the "Times," London.

Sir Kenneth cited this information as definite evidence that the transportation of British goods to this country was being carried on efficiently and with little loss. He emphasised that consumer goods, other than food products, ordered in the United States would be delivered.

"The war effort comes first in everything with us," Sir Kenneth

said. "In this instance the sale of British goods in the United States is a part of the war effort. We have tremendous obligations here, and we must have dollar exchange with which to meet these obligations. We can maintain our dollar exchange here only by selling our goods. This is a necessary programme, over and above the great help Great Britain is receiving under the lend-lease bill."

Sir Kenneth said there was plenty of space on ships travelling from England to the United States, and that there was an ample stock of most consumer goods on hand in the British Isles for sale here.

"This supply of goods is available partly because we are rationing strictly at home," Sir Kenneth explained. "Also it must be remembered that our entire continental European market has been wiped out by the war."

Crossword Puzzle

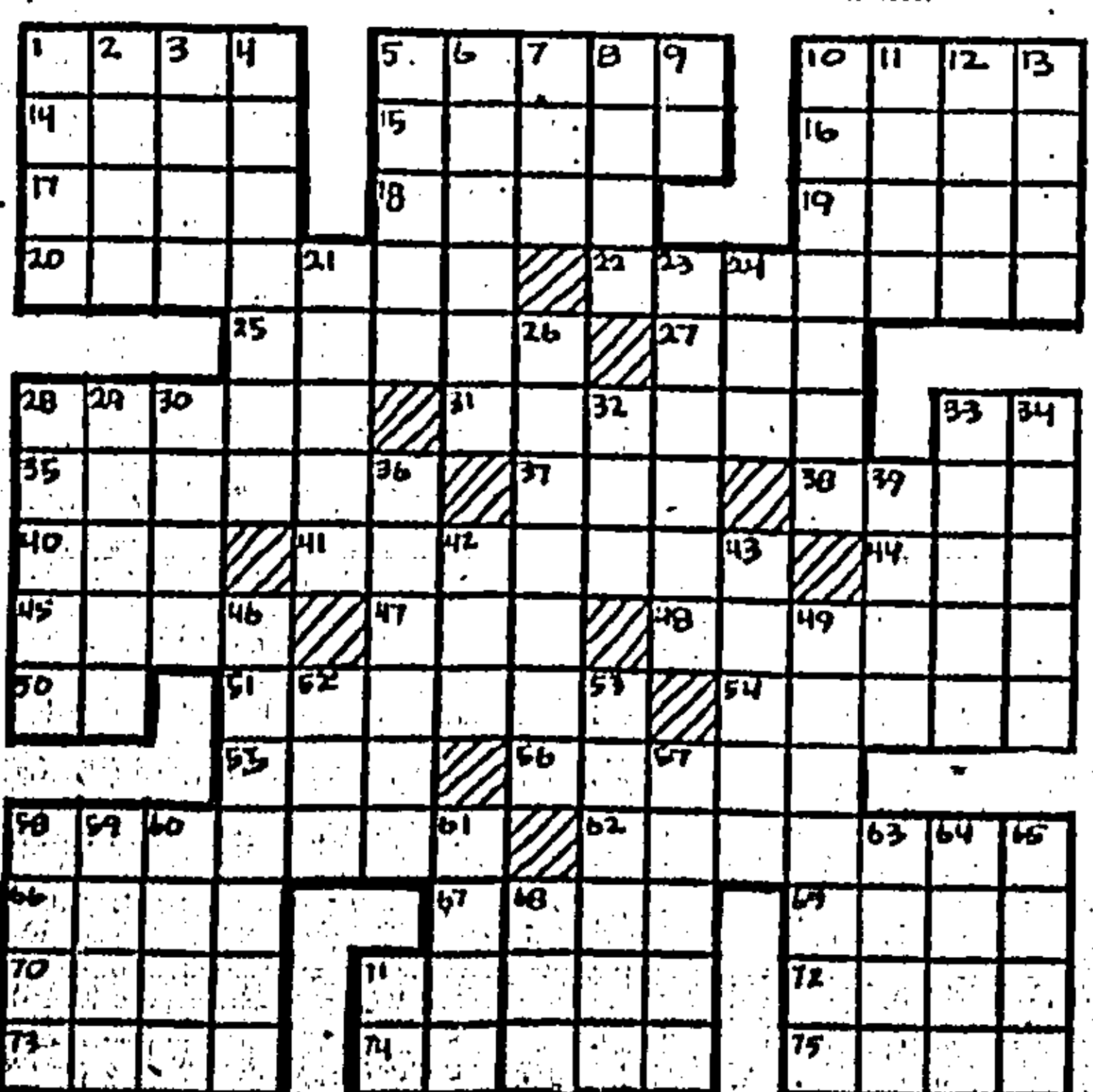
By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

- 1-Irish Gaelic
- 5-Famous electrical engineer
- 10-Attitude
- 14-Long time
- 15-Referring to birds
- 16-Mental image
- 17-Heads closely together
- 18-Military meal
- 19-Herbs, as fax
- 20-One who makes words out of letters
- 21-Clean-pedal
- 22-Central office (French)
- 23-Artery of body
- 24-Small bird
- 25-Subject creature
- 26-Tim
- 27-Coin
- 28-Clearer
- 29-Alcoholic drink
- 30-Male deer
- 31-Metal in natural state
- 32-Tin
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- 73-Tin

DOWN

- 1-Part of wheat
- 2-Obtain as result of effort
- 3-Any
- 4-Put into bondage
- 5-Tiny particle
- 6-Tinny cushion
- 7-Tinny cushion
- 8-Tinny cushion
- 9-Tinny cushion
- 10-Tinny cushion
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CRIMINAL SESSIONS

Twelve Cases on Calendar For This Month

Twelve cases are on this month's Criminal Sessions calendar, which will open on July 21. The cases include a charge of murder against an Indian and separate charges of stealing a child and harbouring a stolen child against two women.

Following are the cases:
Chan Wun-cheung, charged with unlawful possession of arms and ammunition; Cheung Fuk-chau, accepting a bribe; Lee Wing, wounding with intent; Wong Kwong, Li King-chiu, Li Shu-san, Hon Cheung, Cheng Fook and Yiu Tak-yu (a) armed robbery in dwelling and (b) armed highway robbery; Ho Ki and Yiu Wan, assault with intent to rob; Pritham Singh, murder; Tam Kwong, assault with intent to rob and armed robbery by two or more; Cheung Chau and Lo Yee, two women, stealing a child under 14 years and harbouring a stolen child, respectively; Tang Hung, Ng Tsang, Suet Loi, Yau Choi and Yiu Pui-hong (a) armed robbery by two or more (all Defendants) and (b) possession of arms and ammunition (fifth Defendant); Kong Shu-sang and Kong Kwok-cheung, alias Kong King-hoi, (a) armed robbery in dwelling (all Defendants) and (b) possession of arms (first Defendant); Leung Sang, uttering a forged banknote and possession of a forged document; and Amar Singh, wounding.



HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

WE ARE AT WAR

Mr. Chamberlain on Sept. 3rd

said:

"The life of the nation

MUST GO ON"

Our work, too, MUST GO ON

Please do not fail us

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

TRANSPACIFIC and ROUND-WORLD SERVICES

Next Sailings

UNITED STATES

Third week in July

For further particulars apply

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

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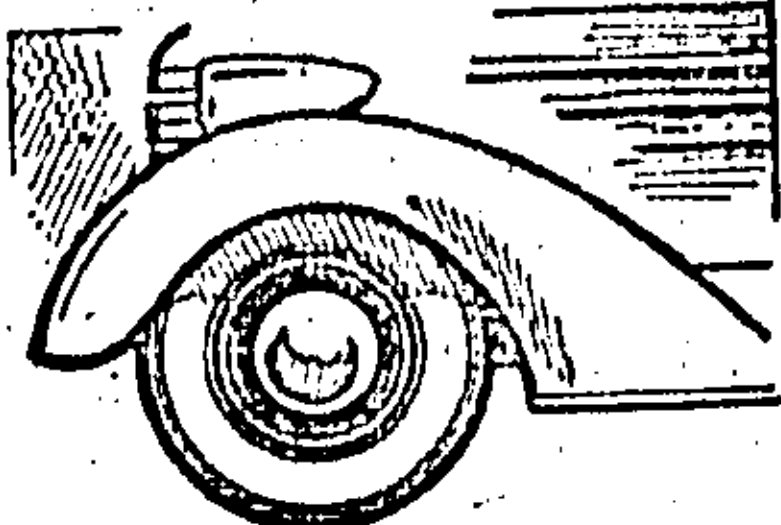
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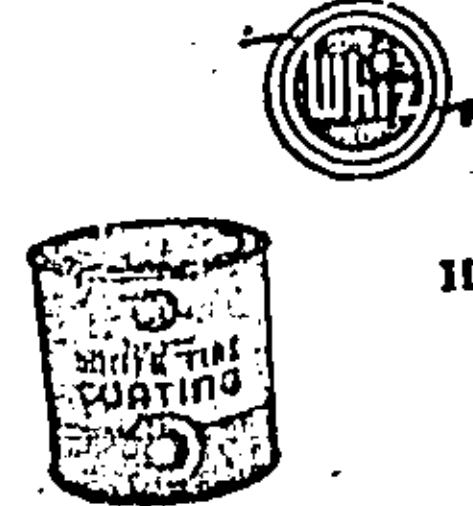
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The Hongkong Telegraph

Tuesday, July 15, 1941.

Wyndham St., Hongkong
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SIGNIFICANT PLEDGE

BRITAIN and Soviet Russia
have signed an agreement—
strictly of a military character—
which provides that neither
shall conclude a separate peace
with Nazi Germany or her al-
lies, and lest the cynics should
endeavour to minimise the im-
portance of this step by pointing
out that France signed a similar
declaration with Britain, yet
violated it, it is well to be re-
minded that the circumstances
under which the two pacts were
made are essentially different.

Russia has committed herself
to the obligation three weeks
after sanguinary warfare and
must, therefore, feel reasonably
confident that she can carry out
the terms, otherwise the gesture
is pointless. France repudiated
her promise three weeks after
the Nazi invasion when the will
of the people was already at a
terribly low ebb and the French
army was disorganised. The
Anglo-French commitments con-
cerning separate peace with the
enemy were made before the
war had properly started—
when, in fact, United States and
many other neutral States were
describing the conflict as
"phony." Russia and Britain,
on the other hand, have made
the same solemn pledge after
the former has been fighting
with great tenacity and fear-
lessness for three weeks and has
been able to measure with some
accuracy the fighting actual and
potential of the enemy, and the
latter has for 13 months en-
dured even more at the hands
of the Nazis.

The distinction is of prime
importance, and the fact that
the Soviets at this time are
willing to commit themselves to
such an unequivocal pledge in-
dicates not only that they are
confident and determined to
withstand the Nazi offensive,
but that the grandiose claims of
success made by the Germans
are to some extent a figment of
Goebbels' highly developed im-
agination.

By the same token, it must
be admitted that the Russian
armies face a perilous situation;
in fact, the immediate outlook
is anything but consoling. The
eventual collapse of sections of
the Stalin Line is not impossible
which means, very probably the
loss of Leningrad and Moscow.
But it is recognition of this

SYRIA VICTORY MIGHT TURN TIDE FOR ALLIES

THE BRITISH-FREE FRENCH OPERATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST ANALYSED BY AN EXPERT

It is of the gravest impor-
tance to the democratic cause
that there should be no failure
in Syria; the results might be
truly disastrous. But the re-
wards of victory seem likely, on
the other hand, to be consid-
erable indeed.

In the strategic field, assum-
ing full success in Syria by the
Allies, the Germans will have
been denied a high road into
Egypt from this direction. For
the Germans to bring pressure
on the Turks to permit passage
of German troops into a Syrian
held only by the cowed Vichy
French might have been pos-
sible; the same operation, if
certain to meet with fierce re-
sistance at the Syrian frontier,
would be a very different mat-
ter, requiring the establishment
of large supply depots and a
complete line of communications
service on Turkish soil, in effect
a full Nazi occupation of Tur-
key as a military zone. This
the Turks would be unlikely to
grant without a fight, especial-
ly since they will be relieved
of any apprehensions as to their
Syrian and Iraq frontiers.

In any case the initial contact
between the Germans and the
defenders of Suez has been
moved forward from the Pales-
tine frontier to that of Syria,
a difference of 300 miles. This
is a considerable gain.

There will be a great gain in
time also. No sudden reversal
of Turkish policy in favour of
Germany can now bring a quick
threat against this northern
frontier; it will take too long to
prepare and mount any German
effort of the type which will
now be needed.

Hence Syria, once occupied,
can be held with a minimum
garrison and the British can
devote major attention, with
Ethiopia disposed of and Iraq
quiet, to the most pressing dan-
ger—that on the western fron-
tier of Egypt. As to this, we
shall presently discover whether
the diversion of British naval
forces during the battle of Crete
enabled sufficient reinforcements
and supplies to reach Libya to
give Gen. Rommel any hope of
taking the offensive. If Rom-
mel thinks he has a chance he
will be very likely to make some
move while part of the British
forces are busy in Syria.

As to German interference
directly to support the Vichy
French in Syria, this is a prob-
lem which, from the German
viewpoint, is difficult to solve
without a base. The nearest
Axis base is Rhodes, more than
400 miles away; this is probably
an insuperable handicap to the
conduct of anything like con-
tinuous operations with air-
borne troops, and such opera-
tions if sporadic are unlikely of
success. Cyprus would be an
admirable base for the Ger-
mans, but here again the dis-
tance factors favour the British,
and we must surely assume
that before the advance into
Syria began the defences of
Cyprus were brought to a scale
sufficient to make the island
reasonably secure.

The line taken by the German
propaganda—that the French

eventuality which makes the
latest Anglo-Russian pledge all
the more significant, for it im-
plements M. Stalin's assurance
that the Russians will, if neces-
sary, pursue a "scorched earth"
policy, luring the Nazi hordes
into the vast hinterland of the
Soviet Union where they will be
confronted with guerrilla war-
fare, lack of resources and com-
modities, interrupted lines of
communication, and sabotage
on a tremendous scale. If the
Russians have the courage and
determination to carry out this
policy—and there is no reason
to doubt this—then their pledge
to Britain will remain honoured
until the day that Hitler meets
his doom; as for the United
Kingdom and her Empire, there
can never be any talk of peace
except on the terms proposed
by her and her Allies.

must prove their ability to de-
fend their empire if they are to
be considered a colonial power
direct pressure on the French
—suggests that the Germans
have pretty well written Syria
off, though of course they may
desire to give this impression
for the purpose of effecting sur-
prise. Very possibly the Ger-
mans expect to derive such ad-
vantage as they may from the
Syrian affair by gaining time
in North Africa, and by gain-
ing more French support in the
Mediterranean area in general.

By Major Fielding Eliot

If they could have free use of
the Free French is a very
different matter from Dakar.
Rommel's task much easier.
All these considerations go to
show how gravely important is
the whole Middle Eastern cam-
paign, and how widespread may
be the consequences of success
or failure there. While Britain
holds fast to the Suez Canal and
the naval base at Alexandria, the
German is denied the use of
the Mediterranean. While the
desert frontiers of Syria and
Iraq remain inviolate, Germany
is denied access to Middle East
oil. While the Nile Valley
remains in British hands, Ger-
many is denied the only natural
getaway through the Sahara
Desert into Central Africa.

All this means that the bloc-
kade of Germany remains in-
tact; more, that the Nazi re-
volutionary dynamic, which
must expand or turn upon it-
self, is dammed back from ex-
panding into Africa and Asia.
It would be too much to say
that the war would be lost were
the Middle East lost; but cer-
tainly its course would be im-
measurably prolonged, the road
to victory would grow far
steeper and rougher than it is
at present—which is saying a
great deal.

In the political field, the Ger-
mans may well find that a com-
bined British-Free French occu-
pation of Syria is less advan-
tageous to their cause than they
may have hoped. It is difficult
to see how assumption of the
Syrian mandate by the Free
French—as appears forecast by
Gen. Catroux's remarkable pro-
clamation to the inhabitants—
can fail to be followed by Anglo-
American recognition of the
Free French in greater measure
than at present.

If a joint enterprise in Syria
proves successful, it ought im-
mediately to be followed up by
a joint enterprise in West
Africa, where the British
colonies (Nigeria, Gold Coast,

But these things are sure:
That if the Germans can but
get enough troops into Libya,
and be able to maintain them in
an offensive against Egypt, they
are likely to win; that their
ability to do so depends on their
ability to overcome or neutralise
British sea power in the Medi-
terranean; that this sea power
in turn depends on the base at
Alexandria and the supply line
of the Suez Canal and the Red
Sea, and that the Nazis have
never yet willingly abandoned
any enterprise to which they
have once set their hands.

We may, therefore, anticipate
further German efforts to deal
with the British in the Middle
East, whether in Syria, Cyprus
or Egypt.

Meanwhile, it is becoming
fairly clear that those who
maintained that Germany could
not wage effective war on two
fronts were right, for the in-
crease in the scale of German
air efforts in the Mediterranean
has been followed by a sharp
decrease of their efforts against
Great Britain. Whatever the
outcome in the Mediterranean,
the British may at least claim
to have gained valuable time in
the really decisive theatre of
the war, but that time will be
of value largely in proportion to
the use made of it to assure the
arrivals of American supplies
and weapons. This is another
point to which the apostles of
delay in America might give
their attention.—(M.I.)

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Now try to enjoy yourself at the Browns to-night, Edgar.
You know how destructive they were at our party!"

Officers and Gentlemen

A PRIVATE soldier walked
into the office of a major
at an Officers' Training Unit.
I was the private. The major
had the look of all a major
should be—neat moustache,
slim, firm jaw.

Here was I about to begin
training to be an officer. Create
a good impression—a smart
salute—that was the thing.

As I stood stiffly to attention
I noticed something in front of
me. It was the major's out-
stretched hand. I looked at it
and continued to stand to atten-
tion. He smiled and I under-
stood. He wanted to shake
hands—a major with a private.

I clasped his hand and that
was the beginning of my train-
ing to become an officer and
gentleman.

ON the following morning at
my first lecture the Cap-
tain began, "Gentlemen." We
privates, despite our white hat
bands, sign of the officer cadet,
shuddered a little. People look-
ed round to see whom he was
addressing. Then we realised
he meant all of us.

Back in the billets I met the
men who were on approval with
me. There were peace-time us.

salesmen, bank clerks, and some
who had held important posts.
A few were of Colonel Bing-
ham's standard—Eton and Ox-
ford and men from old families
—but 75 per cent. were as good
a cross-section of our commu-
nity as would be met anywhere.

In the afternoon we were asked
to give our opinion on a piece of
paper: "What do you think of
Colonel Bingham?"

The 75 per cent. were wary,
and many of them gave their
views without signing them.

AFTER our first day of
lectures and introduction
to the routine of the Officers'
Training Unit the Captain gave
a talk.

"Don't be worried about
R.T.U.," he said.

I asked him the meaning of
the initials.

"Cadets who prove unsatis-
factory are Returned to their
Unit," he explained. "But
none of you need worry—no
one people who are returned
are drunks and impossible
dopes."

Despite the Captain's reassur-
ing words the mention of R.T.U.
continued to strike terror into
us.

There was one man who did not
seem to heed it. He came thousands
of miles from the Argentine to be-
come a private in the Black Watch.

Thirty-four years of age—wealthy,
with Argentine nationality—although
British-born, he had no need to join
in the war except his devotion to the
land of his father, who was killed
in the last war.

They tried to teach him the com-
plications of tactics, marching, by
compass, and reading a map. They
tried to impart the wisdom of the
General Staff. . . but he disdained
it all.

"Fix bayonets and charge," he told
them. "That's the way to get the
Germans—with steel!"

IN the middle of our course the
Captain read out a War Office
order.

"Gentlemen," said the Captain,
"you will be called Mister by the
Staff—that's a new order. But on
parade the sergeant-major will not
call you Mister—he can't swear at
a man for turning left about and call-
ing Mister in the same breath, you
know." We laughed and agreed.

In 12 weeks—the length of the
course—the "Gentlemen" became
acceptable, and so did the "Mister."
But most acceptable of all was the
man from the Argentine. As we
parted on the train for our first
leave as officers, he turned round to
us all. There was a gleam in his
eyes—the news of German advances
in the East was fresh in our minds.

"Gentlemen," he said, "fix bayonets
and charge."

BOMBER FUND BOMBER FUND BOMBER FUND
BOMBER FUND BOMBER FUND BOMBER FUND

"Ball Fan's" Baseball Notes

Mindanao Headed For Second Pennant

Powlawski—Hongkong's Master Moundsman

South China Still Diving

Shining out clearly like one of "Flash Gordon's" super-chargers piercing through the eternal horizon, after last week's dramatic front office upheaval, Mindanao's terrific M. Bagram Shield possessors and champions of the Colony, appear headed for their second straight pennant with the league season just about rounding the half-way mark. The classic China Coast Americans retained their clean slate at the top of the loop with an 8-2 win over the Chung Hwa Maroons.

South China's back-firing red and blue gang took another step downward in their steady drop to the lowly cleaners, chalking up another big-scoring loss, 18-2, as the back to life Mohawks checked in with their first win of the year.

BRINGING out in its most convincing manner, and emphasising to the utmost the class which has labelled him as the master moundsman in local baseball circles, Mindanao's slab tossing stylist, Ski Powlawski, again breezed in with a starchy game from the hillcock, holding the Chung Hwa Maroons to three scattered bingles as the champions romped home with another win.

The "Ski" received poor support from a wobbly infield and an off-day outfield who combined to chafe six bad misdeeds, but the fast-batter tightened up in the pinches with all the confidence in the world to register the easy win.

Grandpa Leung's Chinese Maroons had the gashouse mob in a slight "hullabaloo" after outfielder Choy Ping-fan and Bill Chang, first two men up, had both whiffed in the breeze to start off the 1st inning.

With two men away, Morocco Chan took first on an error, second and crossed the platter with the first Chinese run on Wally Ching's screaming double to centre. Honolulu Wally tore across the pan on a gifted tally when breezy Moore dropped Hank Chan's long hoist toward the left field foul line. Forrest Lyons, grounded to short, ending the Chung Hwa two-run attack.

The terrific M rolled in with their heavy panzer attack in the 2nd frame, tearing across four big tallies on three crashing bingles and three errors.

The pennant holders had Maroon hurler Al Lau's offerings marked with the "Indian sign" as they opened up in their parade to victoryville.

Caught in the web of this 2nd inning terrific M scoring spree, Maroon first sacker Hank Chan received a bad gash on the "physag" when breezy Moore accidentally rammed into the hard-going first baseman on a play at the initial sack. The game Ching Hwa Maroon veteran took time out for repairs and returned to the lineup in a slightly dazed condition.

The American tars resumed their winning tactics with three more runs in the 4th canto after breezy Moore and Willie Wilson had been thrown out at first. With Crooner Ruel on base, Ski Powlawski took a free trip on an "Annie Oakley special." Clean-up cloutier Tony Muscavage sizzled a single to left scoring Ruel. Powlawski checked in at the plate on P. F. Choy's bungling error; the husky Muscavage marked up the third tally on Bill Chang's wild peg. Bowersox grounded to shortstop for the last out, ending the Mindanao uprising.

Gunning for their second straight title, the gunboat gang lacked that co-ordinated balance so synony-



STOP THIS ONE! Doc Molthen (Mohawks) in the act of smacking the old apple (seen just in front of the bat) in the Mohawks-S. China match on Saturday. Hal Winglee is catching, Paul Lau pitching and Welfie Welford umpiring.—Ming Yuen.

Chicago Cubs Fined \$500

One Player Over Limit

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP).—Ball games should be won on the field and not on rules technicalities, says Ford Frick, President of the National League.

Because of this opinion he fined the Chicago Cubs \$500 yesterday for having 26 players, one more than the limit, but said the Cubs' two victories over Brooklyn May 18 and 19, which the Dodgers had protested, would stand unchanged. Frick ruled that Chicago technically added a player May 17 when General Manager James Gallagher issued a \$500 recall check to Montreal and ordered outfielder Charley Gilbert to leave the International League club and go to Philadelphia for treatment of an injured ankle. Gilbert had been obtained in the recent Billy Herman deal with a provision that he left temporarily on option at Montreal, a Dodger farm. At the time of the Dodger protest he had not yet signed a Chicago contract or reported to the club.

Cubs Exonerated

FRICK exonerated the Cubs of any intention to violate the rule and added that any action that would establish a precedent whereby games might be forfeited or ordered replayed on a protest based on a technical rule that in no sense affected the play on the field would be harmful to the game. Gallagher said he was going to protest payment of the fine "because I think the Cubs were right. As I understand the rules there was no violation." He also disclosed Gilbert probably would not be able to play for a month.

Golf

Valley Summer Foursomes Semi-Finals

Results of the semi-finals of the Happy Valley First Summer Foursomes were:

T. B. Low and Collins beat Dennis and Miller 4 and 3; Powell and Butler received walk-over from Willerton and Price.

H.K. ELECTRIC BOWLS RINKS

The following rinks have been selected to represent the Hongkong Electric R. C. in their lawn bowls league match against the Police at North Point on Saturday, commencing at 3.30 p.m.:

J. F. Barron, C. E. Gahagan, A. G. Gardner and L. de Rome. W. E. Baker, W. Stankowice, A. F. Paul and J. K. Sloan. A. P. Tarbuck, A. G. Everett, S. Denon and J. F. Lunny. Reserve, J. Roscoe.

Dorothy Round Little Coaches in Canada

SEIGNIORY CLUB, Quebec.—Dorothy Round Little, the famous Wimbledon tennis star, who has become tennis coach to the Seignior Club for the summer, is, according to Mary Hardwick of England, one of the greatest women players of the game.

Major Baseball

N.Y. Giants Humble Phillies 3-2

NEW YORK, July 14 (UP).—New York Giants succeeded, though narrowly, in beating Philadelphia Phillies in the National Baseball League to-day; Brooklyn Dodgers, in the same circuit, nosed out Chicago Cubs 1-0.

Scores were:

	N.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	2	5	1
Batteries: Sewell, Lopez.			
New York	3	0	2
Batteries: Hubbell, Oden.			
Chicago	0	2	1
Batteries: Olsen, McCullough.			
Brooklyn	1	0	0
Batteries: Higbe, Owen.			
Philadelphia	5	12	1
Batteries: Johnson, Warren, Livingston.			
St. Louis	4	7	1
Batteries: Kist, Nelson, Padgett.			

	A.	B.	E.
New York	1	0	1
Batteries: Dreuer, Stancan, Branch.			
Chicago	7	0	1
Batteries: Rigney, Treah.			
Philadelphia	2	5	0
Batteries: Marchildon, Hickey, Hayes.			
Detroit	4	0	2
Batteries: Bridges, Sullivan.			

Her Career

MRS LITTLE first played tennis with her three elder brothers with no thought of becoming any more than an ordinary player until the age of 16 when she played in her first tournament.

This occurred in North Wales in 1926 and her performance attracted the attention of the local press. Encouraged, she entered and won the Worcestershire Junior Championships the following week.

The next year she played in London for the first time and surprised everyone by nearly beating Betty Nuthall who, even then, was world famous.

Famous Figure

SINCE those early days Dorothy Round has become an internationally well known figure in the tennis world.

She won the Wimbledon championship twice, first when she defeated Helen Jacobs in 1934 and again in 1937 when she won from the Polish star, Jadwiga Jedzejewska.

She won the mixed doubles championships at Wimbledon three times, once with R. Miki of Japan and in 1935 and 1936 with Fred Perry.

From 1932 to 1937 she was ranked first in Great Britain and was a member of the British Wightman Cup team which visited the United States in 1935.

She has toured the world twice winning championships in Australia, United States (the 1932 Pacific Coast championships at Los Angeles) when she defeated Alice Marble and in New Zealand.

Keen On Coaching

MRS LITTLE, who is in Canada for the war's duration with her small son, Ian, enters the teaching ranks for the first time when she turns to coaching on the Seignior Club courts this summer.

Several other fields were open to the British star, who is the author of two books entitled "Tennis for Girls" and "Modern Lawn Tennis," but her desire to teach the game was foremost.

H. S. Walluku, Hawaii, and Henry Kozlowski, of Lane Technical, Chicago.

Smith cut the national high school short course standards for 220 yards freestyle from 2:15.0 to 2:14 and 440 yards from 3:02.5 to 4:45.7.

In A. A. U. competition he sliced the world short course record for 440 yards from 4:40.8 to 4:38.5 and the American long course marks for 200 meters from 2:13.8 to 2:10.0, 400 meters from 4:40 to 4:44.1 and 800 meters from 10:07 to 10:03.

Kozlowski brought down the short course time for 100 yards freestyle from 0:53.2 to 0:52.8 and registered 0:52.4 in missing second place by a touch in the national A. A. U. championship.

Jul. 28151.

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"Morning, Mr. Hawkins, I see our gentlemen were at the mid-night oil last night."

"Yes, Mr. Higgs, they had me on my feet till four, mixing them drinks. I trust your gentleman got home safe."

"Quite safe, thank you, Mr. Hawkins. But what's your gentleman been giving him? Birdseed? He got up at eight and started singing in his bath!"

"My gentleman always sings at his ablutions."

"What! Never wakes up with a thick head?"

"Thick head? Most emphatically no. Not since he took to Rose's Lime Juice. Swears there's something about Rose's that kills a hangover stone dead."

"Rose's Lime Juice, you said? I'll see my gentleman orders a crate. I'm much obliged to you, Mr. Hawkins."

"A pleasure, Mr. Higgs."

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Hikawa Maru	Wednesday	6th Aug.
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SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Hilo & San Francisco

Awata Maru (starts from Kobe)	Sunday	27th July
COLOMBO & MADRAS via Singapore		
Hakodate Maru	Monday	4th Aug.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila		
Husimi Maru	Monday	1st Sept.

SAIGON

Matumoto Maru	Thursday	17th July
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo		
Hakone Maru	Wednesday	23rd July
RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore		
Matumoto Maru	Thursday	17th July
Kobe & YOKOHAMA		
Nagato Maru	Tuesday	22nd July
Nitta Maru	Monday	28th July
Kamakura Maru	Tuesday	12th Aug.

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NANCY



Ministers Set Hat Styles

By Alison Sottile

LONDON, July 14 (UP).—London hat-makers, curiously enough, have never made better hats than they have turned out since the war.

There are two possible reasons: first of all, two of Britain's best-known statesmen—Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden—have made the nation hat-conscious and, secondly, British buyers, since the collapse of France, have not been able to make their periodic once-in-three-weeks trips to Paris to bring over fresh French models.

So the London hat-makers have been asked to make hats for private clients, as well as design models for the big department stores and stores in the provinces.

Definitely both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden have left their mark on the shape of women's hats. There are many miniature copies of men's hats, of the dented "Anthony Eden" which once we called a Homburg. It is not, however, made in felt as you might suppose, but in all sorts of very English fabrics. You find that shirring cottons make these enchanting tiny hats, boat shaped, with soft crowns and gently upturned brims. On that the silks are used to make them those exquisite hand-made silks which are woven in Spitalfields in London and have been woven there for hundreds of years. There are such tiny hats in linens, plain and striped, and, for the colder days, in the finest lightest weight of tropical silks, in shepherd's plaids of glenurquhart checks.

Pale Felts

London is making hats of the palest felts. You might think that with the dust that inevitably rises in a city liable to air raids women would eschew pale felts, but that is not at all the case. They are buying delicate fine felts in pale pinks and pale blues, and match hats and gloves to go out to lunch at Mirabel restaurant or at the Grosvenor with husbands on leave. You even find the finest white felts in wide brimmed shapes, sometimes felt and straw faced together.

Nor are the shapes those which seem practical in a city where work on bombed buildings cause dust to be always in the air, for the wide brimmed hat with gently upturned shape is the favourite—in fact, our old friend the "bretel." And whereas in past generations ribbons were used to bind round crown, now they are used to underface the edges of brims.

Hair Attention

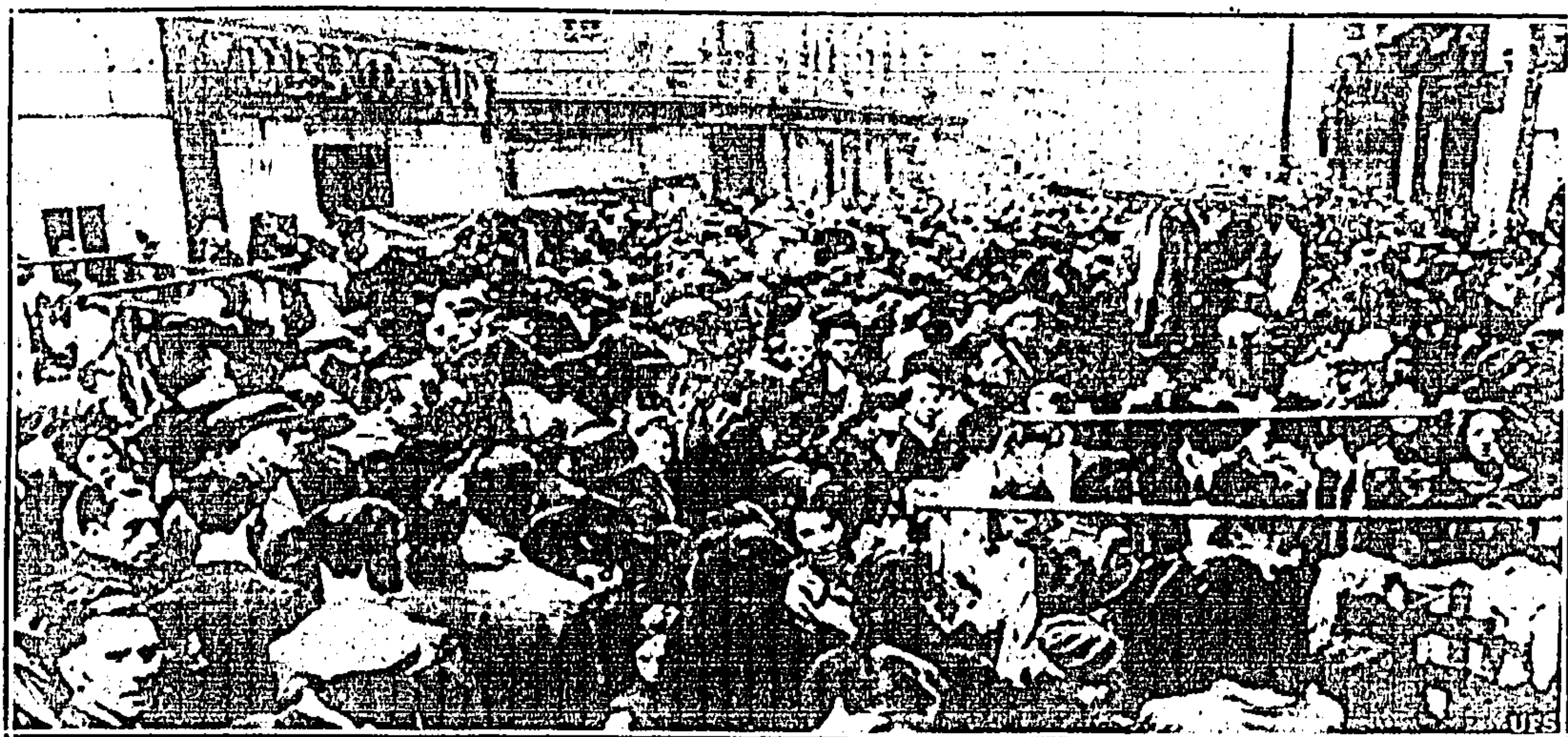
Bonnets are worn by the young girls and miniature bonnets by married women accompany the elegantly cut and fitted town coats. You will get a closely fitted black cloth coat worn with a tiny black silk or satin bonnet, showing the hair worn in big curls high over the forehead. For Englishwomen are not neglecting their hairdressing because they are in the midst of war.

At my own hairdresser's I regularly sit under the dryer next to the Countess of Carlisle, famous for the beauty of her dark hair and her green eyes. She is the Chief Commandant of the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service, in charge of tens of thousands of women in the British Army. However busy she is, in the comes regularly, dressed in her khaki Army uniform, to have her hair shampooed, cut and set.

Turbans Popular

Young girls' bonnets have far bigger off-the-face brims, and have less trimming and more line to them. The turned back brims may be scalloped. They may be made in rough straws for hot days, in the fine pale felts for cooler days, or in fabric to match the facings on a coat, or actually matching a blouse or dress. Pulled-forward berets in cottons or silks are also favoured by young girls. Feather toques, on the other hand, are the married woman's choice.

Night time turbans are worn in restaurants in London, but evening entertaining is far more often offered in the home, and men on leave prefer the atmosphere of home to the lights and music of the restaurant. Here again it is a question of what is appropriate. Girls wear chiffon turbans in pale tones, the ends falling to the shoulder. Married women wear lame or satin turbans, closely bound and held by jewels on either side of the twist or knot at the front.



RUSH FOR CLOTHES—Announcement of clothes rationing brought this jam in Petticoat Lane, London, famous second-hand shopping district, as customers rushed to stock up on clothing before ban went on. Clerks worked double time in shoe stalls.

Plane Turned Into Sailboat, Parachutes Made Into Sails

LONDON, May 17.—Three young airmen made a forced landing in their amphibian plane in the Atlantic 10 miles off the coast of Africa. . . . They turned their machine into a sailboat, using parachutes for sails. . . . They paddled more than 24 hours in their rubber dinghy. . . . Finally they were picked up by a fishing boat.

Here is their story:

The cruiser Birmingham was off the African coast when her Walrus amphibian aircraft was catapulted off for a dawn patrol. Aboard it were a pilot, observer and airgunner.

The observer described what happened. After completing their patrol, they were unable to find the Birmingham and wireless signals were not acknowledged.

Miles From Land

"We were then hundreds of miles from land and decided to get as close as possible before our petrol ran out," he said. "We made a good landing about 100 miles from the coast."

"All we knew was that Africa was somewhere to the East. There seemed nothing we could do about getting there."

"Later in the day we had a brain-wave. We got out our parachutes and rigged them as sails. We took turns keeping watch with field glasses. The pilot was incapacitated by seasickness. We had only seven cigarettes among us."

Next day they sighted land. But the wind changed and started driving them offshore.

"We downed sail and tried towing a bucket as a drag (a buoy at the end of a harpoon) but could not check our way. In the end we decided to take to the rubber dinghy."

Right Off Course

"We loaded it with distress flares, emergency flying rations, three pints of water, an axe, and floor boards from the plane as paddles. Then we opened the camera hatch of the Walrus to make it sink."

"All day and night we paddled on, steering by compass. During the night we became very sleepy. First I fell asleep and lost my paddle then port side fell asleep. Bova woke up and announced we were 180 degrees off our course. That happened again and again."

Next morning, he continued, they saw land seven miles away. But the dinghy began to lose buoyancy and "after four or five hours we were up to our knees in water."

"Suddenly we sighted something which looked like a destroyer, so we fired off distress signals. It sheered away and we realized it was really a native fishing boat. Then another fishing boat came from the shore and picked us up."

The negroes aboard said they were British. One, Richard Graham, promised to take the airmen to Freetown.

Taken To Freetown

"First they gave us water to wash the salt off our bodies. Then they cooked fish on a brazier in the boat and we ate that with rice. Then Richard Graham went ashore and got provisions for the voyage to Freetown."

"Asked what they wanted as a reward, the leader said he wished to have a certificate to show he had helped in the war."

"We wrote out a certificate, and also gave them canvas for new sails, rope, and £20, a small fortune for them," said the observer.

New Trachoma Treatment May Save Eyes of Many

PHOENIX, Arizona, July 14 (UP).—Discovery of a treatment for trachoma, dread eye disease, that may save the sight of millions of persons all over the world, has been announced by the U.S. Indian medical service.

After eight years of intensive experiments with many types of drugs, the Indian service discovered that it could halt progress of the disease and even cure it by the use of sulfanilamide.

"The result has been relief for 35,000 Indian sufferers from the 'ancient scourge' as the disease is called and for a like number of white persons afflicted with the ailment. One-third of the Navajos are sufferers."

Eight years ago the Indian service medical staff began a serious campaign of experimentation with trachoma. They discovered that the disease was caused by a virus and not a "bacillus granulosis" as was believed formerly.

First experiments with the use of sulfanilamide pills were made on the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota, by Dr. Fred Lee, Indian service physician.

Internal Doses

Dr. Lee took two patients who had been treated externally several years without improvement. He gave them internal doses of sulfanilamide daily for five days until their eyes cleared up. They were discharged at the end of a month, their cases described as "arrested."

Similar treatment of 200 other Indian victims of the disease met with success. Infancy cases cleared up and lost their aversion to light under the treatment. Patients were cured in an average of two weeks.

The Indian service spread use of the treatment to all its reservations where sufferers were located. Many cures were achieved, first among school children and then among adults.

Until this treatment was discovered and tested, trachoma long had been one of the most baffling afflictions of mankind. It affected the eyes of the peoples of Palestine, Greece, Syria, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Thailand and French Indo-China. Medical experts estimated that one-third of the population of China and 98 per cent. of the population of Egypt had suffered the disease. The malady is prevalent in Poland, Spain and Germany. Greece suffered an epidemic of it in 1922.

A Number He Can Always Remember

KINSTON, North Carolina, July 14 (UP).—The state employment service's local office has turned up a man with the perfect Social Security number—one that can be remembered. The man registered for work with No. 123456789.

PORTUGUESE FUN FAIR Shanghai Events

The Fun Fair organised by the Portuguese community in Shanghai to raise funds for educational maintenance of indigent Portuguese children in the northern port was held in the grounds of the Portuguese Consulate-General on Saturday, July 3.

The affair was very well supported, and the attendance exceeded all expectations.

In spite of the sultry weather, the afternoon saw countless children present, all seemingly determined to miss none of the many opportunities for fun provided for them, which included a full boxing programme in which "Charlie Chase" Colloco was the main attraction.

A very pleasing feature of the afternoon's proceedings was that a number of underprivileged youngsters were permitted to share in all the fun free of charge and even to try their luck at darts into ponds and fortune barrels.

U. P. Correspondent Gains Award

Jan Yndrich, United Press correspondent who was the only newspaperman to report the siege of Tobruk from the inside, was awarded the annual plaque for outstanding achievement in reporting important events, by the National Headliners Club, a newspaper organization in New York, on June 26.

Mr. Yndrich was the only American correspondent inside the fortress when it was surrounded by the Germans. In an interview in New York, he said that Nazi panzer divisions would not be able to make much progress in Egypt so long as the British troops were able to hold out in Tobruk.

He thought the British would be able to hold the place indefinitely.

Judy Garland Engaged

HOLLYWOOD, May 20.—Mrs. Ethel Gillmore announced the engagement of her daughter, Film Star Judy Garland, to Dave Rose, 30, composer and orchestra leader yesterday.

La Guardia Will Stand If Wanted

NEW YORK, July 14 (UP).—The New Deal was believed to be urging Tammany Hall and other Democratic organizations to accept Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia as their candidate for Mayor of New York City.

LaGuardia had said the first time as an intractable enemy of Tammany Hall and its affiliated Democratic organizations in the other boroughs. He swept Tammany men out of office. Though "reformed" and recognized, Tammany failed to prevent his re-election.

Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Berle, Jr., urged the affiliated Young Democrats to enter LaGuardia's name in the Democratic primary. The Young Democrats is a New Deal organization and its members took his endorsement, coming so soon after LaGuardia's appointment as head of the office of civilian defence, as having President Roosevelt's blessing.

LaGuardia had said in a speech recently that he would seek re-election in this fall's election, only if the people demonstrated that they wanted him. It gave impetus to a draft movement under way for weeks and Berle added to this by suggesting that LaGuardia should be entered in the primaries of the Republican and American Labour parties as well.

LaGuardia was elected the first time as a Republican, the second time as an American Labourite.

Russian Film Of German Invasion

The Russians seem to have fully anticipated the current war with the Nazis, for not so long ago the Soviet film industry produced a number of films with a patriotic motive, mostly stressing the German menace to Russian territory. One of these films, "Alexander Nevsky," opens to-day at the Lee Theatre.

The picture deals with German aggression in the thirteenth century, and shows how Prince Alexander led Novgorod people and peasants in the successful campaign which finally ousted the invaders.

Cinema-goers used to American methods of film production will find the picture a bit on the slow side, but it is, in fact, a fine production, possessing good continuity of scenes and acting. The photography is excellent, the attention paid to effective composition achieving some really admirable results.

English sub-titles will help non-Russian audiences to understand the story and dialogue.

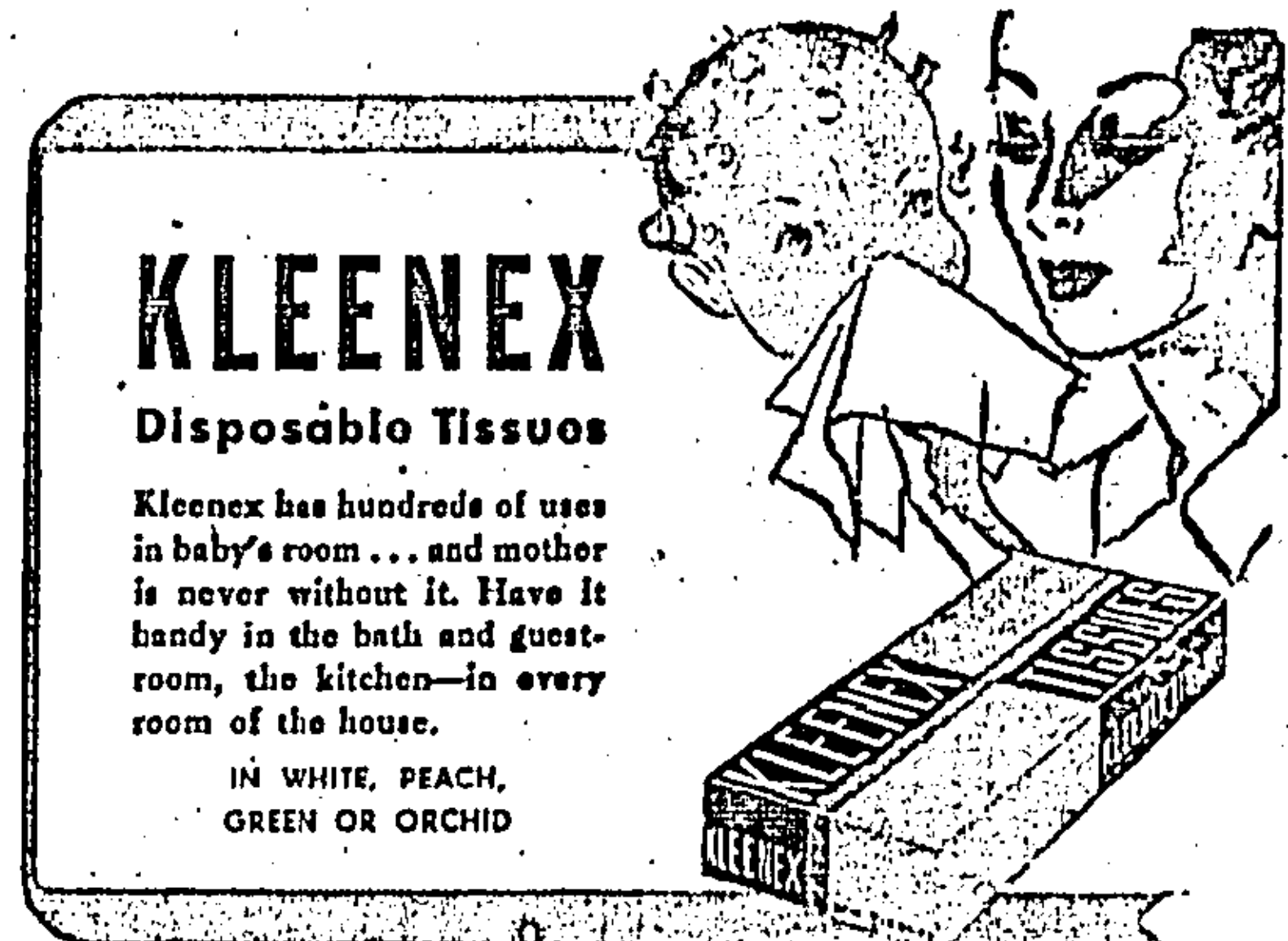
Hearing Foreign Radio Puts 1,496 In Gaol

BERLIN, June 6.—An indication of the number of Germans who, in disobedience of law, listened to foreign broadcasts was given when the official news agency yesterday reported the number arrested on that charge.

Between April, 1940, and March, 1941, the D. N. B. declares, 1,496 persons were arrested and 1,231 of them convicted. Twenty-six persons received sentences up to four months. Fines up to 300 marks were imposed upon 1,200.

One man, according to reports, was sentenced to death. He, however, not only listened to foreign broadcasts but distributed the reports he heard on mimeographed sheets.

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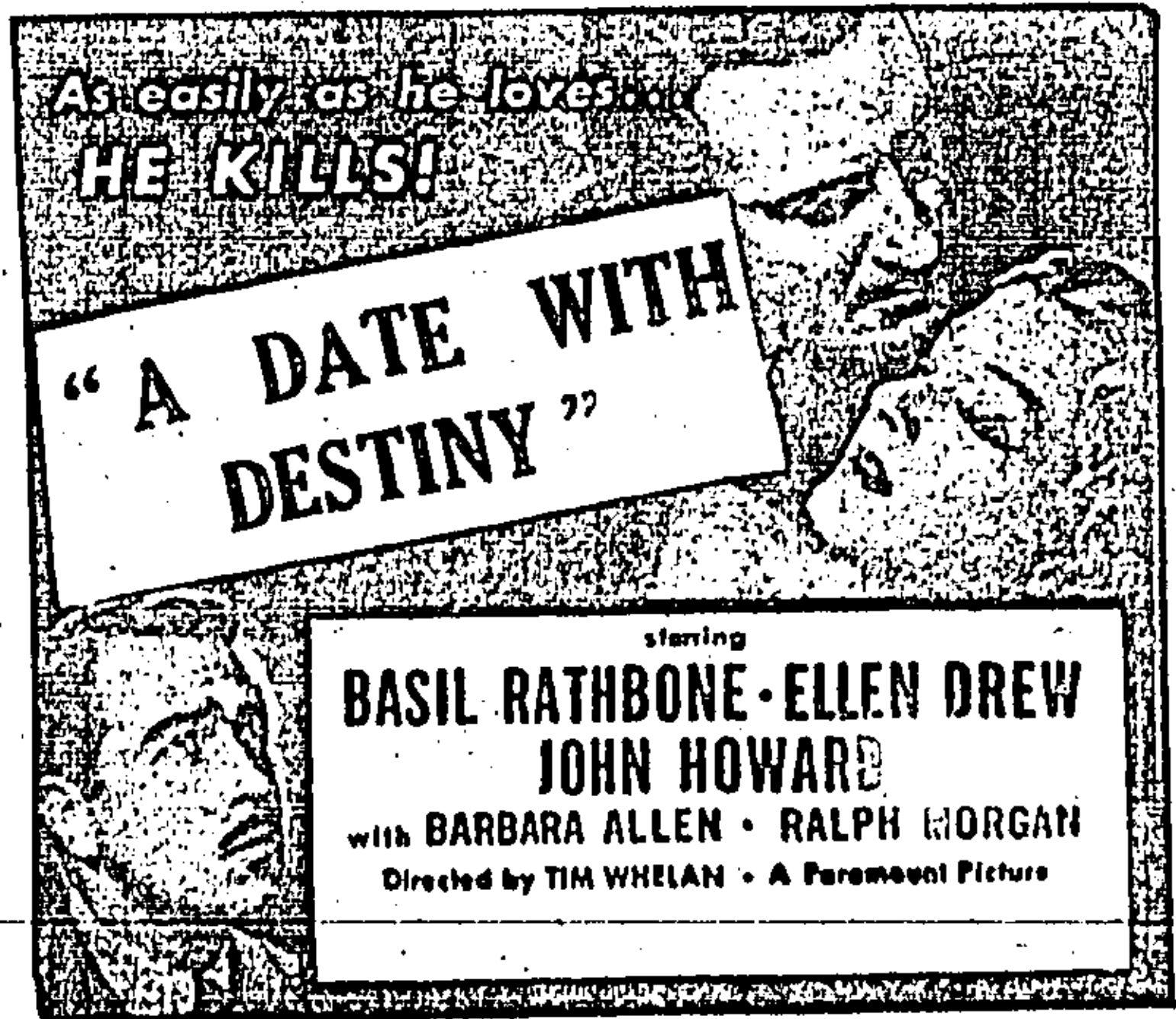


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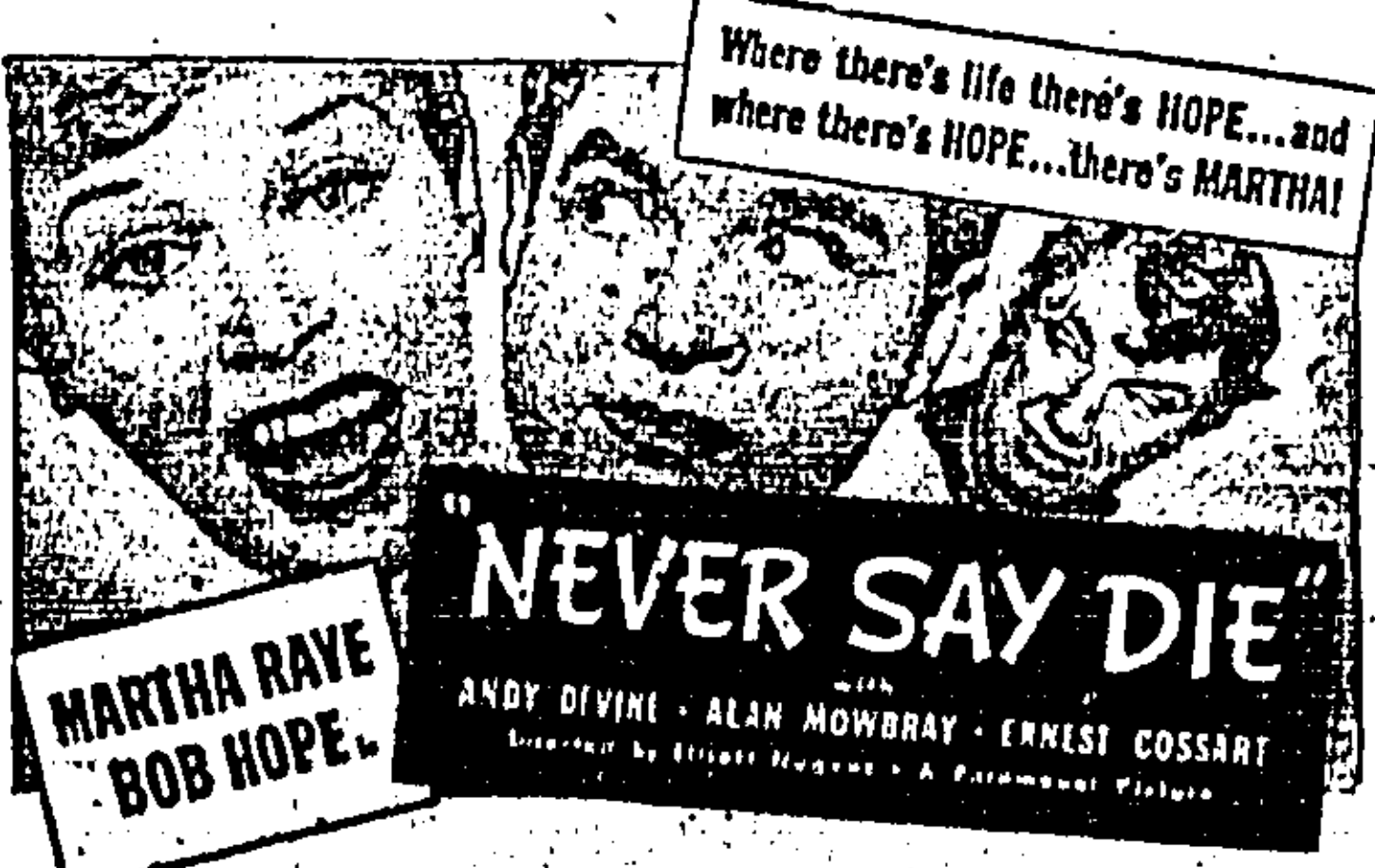
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TRY OUR POPULAR \$1.00 TIFINS
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Retaining Trained U.S. Soldiers

WASHINGTON, July 14 (Reuter).—Following President Roosevelt's conference with legislative leaders to-day, it was reliably reported that they had agreed to seek prompt action by Congress to retain the Western Hemisphere would probably not be considered "at any time in the near future."

Vichy Mediates On Bastille Day

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—Marshal Petain, Admiral Darlan and other members of the Vichy Government marked the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille to-day by a ceremonial visit to the Vichy monument to fallen soldiers.

Recording this, the Lyons radio announced that Marshal Petain, Admiral Darlan and General Huntziger placed wreaths of cornflowers at the base of the monument.

The ceremony was witnessed by a large crowd, including legionnaires. The announcer stated similar ceremonies are being held to-day all over France together with special church services. France, he said, was celebrating July 14 in a spirit of meditation.

The Greatest Glory
LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—"The greatest glory in the world—that of men who have not surrendered—awaits the Allies," says General de Gaulle in a fourteenth of July message, which further states: "July 14, 1941, is for us a fête day of faith and national hopes. Of faith because we believe more firmly in her and her destiny. Of hope because we see appearing on the horizon all the gifts of victory."

Waved To R.A.F.
LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—The townspeople of Cherbourg in Occupied France to-day celebrated their National Day by crowding into the streets and waving to the crews of R.A.F. Blenheim bombers as they roared over the house-tops.

Soviet Services Mission To U.K.
LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—A British Government luncheon in honour of members of the Services Mission of the U.S.S.R., who arrived in Britain recently, was held in Claridge's Hotel to-day.

Contacts Made
LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—The Soviet Mission since its arrival has made close contacts with British Chief of Staffs and Defence Ministers. It is stated officially here.

General Golokov and Colonel Dragun have now returned to Moscow to report, and thereafter to return to the United Kingdom.

Col Donovan's Confidence
NEW YORK, July 14 (Reuter).—"We are confident of ultimate victory."

This declaration was made by Colonel William Donovan, who has been appointed by President Roosevelt as Co-ordinator of Defence Information, speaking on the occasion of Bastille Day Celebrations.

Colonel Donovan added: "We made a tragic mistake in withdrawing after the victory in 1918. We shall not make that mistake again."

Two Enemy Planes Down Over Britain
LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—A small number of enemy aircraft have been off the British coast to-day and a few have flown inland, but there is no report of any bombs having been dropped, stated the Air Ministry.

Two enemy bombers were destroyed this afternoon, one by anti-aircraft gunfire on the east coast of Scotland and the other by fighters off the Welsh coast.

£100,000,000 MAN A LIEUTENANT

The Maharaja of Jaipur, whose fortune is estimated at £100,000,000 has been made a second lieutenant in the Regular Army, with the local rank of captain. It was announced in the "London Gazette."



LAST OF FASCIST SHIP—Italian sea raider Ramb I was recently sunk in Indian Ocean by British cruiser Leander and New Zealand naval forces. Top, last of raider's crew quits ship, as fire breaks out from shelling. Centre, ship enveloped in flames. Bottom, raider plunges to bottom, leaving cloud of smoke.

Rival Air Forces Claim Successes

FROM PAGE ONE

soldiers "having smashed up literally everything."

Finns Claim Advance
HELSINKI, July 14 (Reuter).—A Finnish High Command communiqué states: "At 3 p.m. on July 10 our troops advanced to attack, after an artillery preparation, the enemy's strongly fortified positions at Ladoga and Karelia."

In spite of the enemy's stubborn resistance, our troops broke through his positions at several points. Taking advantage of the success thus achieved, our troops have penetrated into the enemy's rear at some points to a distance of 60 kilometres from our present frontier.

"The advance continues."

Syria Won Without Alienating Arabs

FROM PAGE ONE

invasion—in the Hitler sense of the word but merely occupation for the purposes of military and strategic insurance.

Syria is no longer isolated but becomes a member of the sterling bloc. She is freed from the effect of the British blockade and resumes her place in the economy of the whole Near East.

Armistice Talks Resume
ACRE, July 14 (UP).—The armistice talks were resumed at 11.10 a.m. to-day with General Sir Henry Maitland-Wilson presiding and General Dever Dillao again representing General Dentz. It is indicated that signature to the armistice will follow shortly.

Hard Campaign
JERUSALEM, July 14 (Reuter).—"It has been a peculiar campaign and a severe campaign," declared a military spokesman at General Sir Henry Maitland-Wilson's headquarters at the last of the daily press conferences on the Syrian campaign to-day.

The spokesman pointed out that the allies were faced with extremely difficult terrain favouring the defence, and in addition were opposed by well-trained and well led troops, who fought with skill and determination.

In view of this, great credit is due to the Allies, who, while avoiding "blitz" tactics, had fought with such tenacious skill and valour in all sectors that General Dentz was compelled to ask for terms after only 34 days of fighting.

Currency Expert Holds Conferences

FROM PAGE ONE

currency stabilisation work. One party, consisting of Mr K. P. Chen and Mr. H. H. Taylor, visited Shanghai.

Mr Chen's party has also arrived in Hongkong. Mr Fox said that he had had talks with Mr Chen and his associates to-day. On the basis of the findings of the two parties, a formula will be worked out for the stabilisation of Chinese currency.

No British Representation
Mr Fox also made the rather surprising revelation that as far as he knew, Britain had not yet officially nominated a representative to the Currency Stabilisation Board.

Nazis To Be Made To Suffer By R.A.F.

FROM PAGE ONE

heavy assaults. Your organisation, vigilance and devotion to duty must be raised to the highest intensity. We do not expect to hit without being hit back.

Undaunted Purpose
"We shall not turn from our purpose, however sombre the road, however grievous the cost, because we know that out of this tide of tribulation will be born a new freedom and glory for all mankind."

Mr Churchill declared that the thought of the manner in which the public had carried out the civil defence, involving the lives of many millions, made him glad to-day to pay his tribute and to recall in the name of His Majesty's Government their gratitude to all civil authorities in London who had led from such expert authorities as Sir John Anderson and Mr Herbert Morrison.

LATE NEWS

Man Injured In Explosion

A 33-year-old Chinese was seriously injured when a mysterious explosion occurred aboard a junk early this morning as she was anchored near Kowloon City.

The man received injuries to the head and body and he was taken to the Kowloon Hospital where his condition was described as "quite serious."

Police, at the moment, have no knowledge of what caused the explosion.

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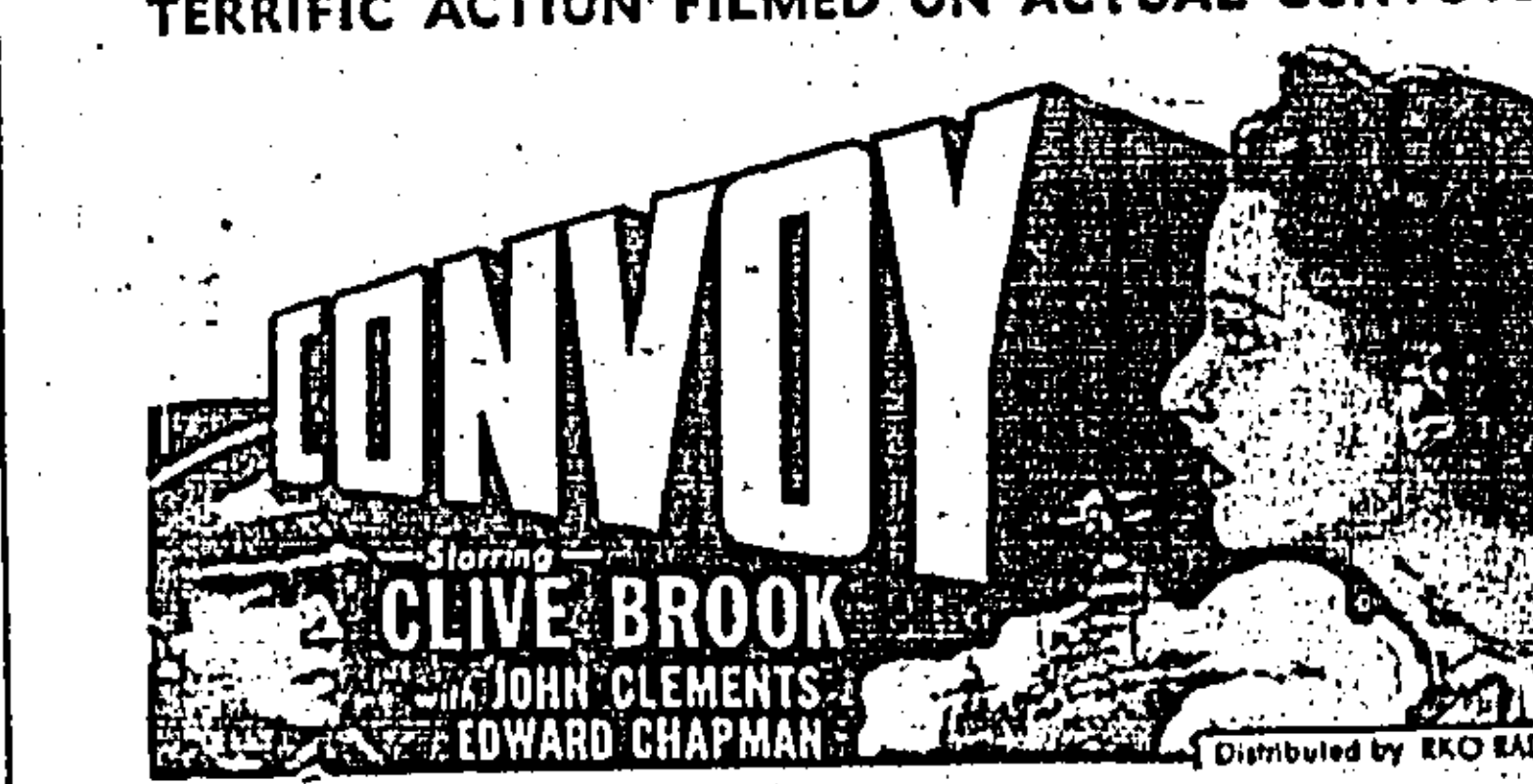
TO-MORROW "YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU" A Columbia Picture

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Mystery Of Nazi Official At Tsingtao

TSINGTAO, July 14. Strictest secrecy is being maintained over the disappearance of the Tsingtao German Consul, Dr von Saucken, who has not attended to his official duties for the past four days.

Of the many unconfirmed reports current about him, one says he was found in the bathroom of his house late on Thursday night with a razor wound, while another asserts he was seen at the railway station last Monday, supposed to be proceeding to Peking.

It is reported that Saucken, who had been at Tsingtao two years, was formerly very sympathetic towards the local Russians and most active for Russian charities and that he was very depressed immediately after the outbreak of the Russo-German war.

German sources say Saucken was recently pestered by local Germans requiring assistance beyond his power.

Answering enquiries the authorities of the local hospital say they are unable to state whether Saucken has been there.

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WHITEAWAY'S

Reported To Be In Disgrace

Further reports have been broadcast by Moscow and Sydney radio stations alleging that Field Marshal Hermann Goering has not only fallen out of favour with Hitler, but has actually been arrested. The N.B.C. from New York declared these reports have been picked up from the air. Goering is the No. 2 man in Germany—nominated by Hitler, and normally will succeed Hitler if anything happens to the Fuehrer.



Syria Won Without Alienating Arabs

("Reuter's" Special Correspondent in Damascus)

JERUSALEM, July 14.—With the close of the Syrian campaign, it is pointed out here that within a period of 34 days from June 8 when the Allies entered Syria, a country of an area of 60,000 square miles has been so effectively penetrated that General Dentz, despite considerable Vichy forces at his disposal, has been obliged to sue for peace.

It is emphasised in military circles that the Allied object could have been achieved in half the time or less if there had been any intention of proceeding on the lines of the German blitz which was possible with the forces at the Allies' disposal. The wisdom of the Allied tactics, consisting of slow enveloping movements, doing minimum destruction and interference with the local population but implacably strangling the Vichy supply lines, is shown by the fact that the Syrian and Lebanese population, which is mainly Arab, but with a large Christian element in Lebanon, has scarcely suffered during the campaign.

Enemy Bombing

Only at Mezzine, where Vichy aircraft bombed the town and at Damascus where Axis planes adopted the same tactics was there extensive loss of civilian life. Contrasting with this was the slowness with which the Allies approached Damascus and their repeated attempts to persuade General Dentz to evacuate the town without resistance.

When the Allies eventually entered Damascus, it was found that the civilian casualties were only two killed and eight injured, while damage to buildings was negligible, and no deaths were unaccounted for.

No Blitz Attempted

It is pointed out that at no time was the Allied entry into Syria an

H.M.S. Auckland Sunk

LONDON, July 14 (UP).—An Admiralty communiqué states that the 1,200-ton ship, H.M.S. Auckland, has been sunk. The vessel carried a crew of 188 men. The next of kin of the casualties have been informed.

REDS CLAIM TO HAVE SUNK 13 TRANSPORTS AND TWO DESTROYERS

MOSCOW, July 14 (Router).—According to an official communiqué, transports carrying German troops and tanks were sighted in the Baltic on April 12, convoyed by destroyers, patrol boats, motor speedboats and fighter planes. The Baltic fleet inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, striking successively with planes, ships and coastal artillery.

Two destroyers were sunk together with 13 transports and a barge loaded with tanks. In addition, 13 transports and one destroyer were heavily damaged and were seen to be in flames. No losses were sustained by the Russians either in aircraft or ships.

"During July 14 fighting continued in the northwesterly, westerly and southwesterly directions.

"Our troops opposed an enemy offensive of tanks and motorised units and in repeated counter-attacks, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

"In the westerly direction, our troops and air force destroyed about 100 tanks and a great number of enemy cars.

"In the southwesterly direction, our troops defeated an enemy unit of about 3,000 men. We captured a great number of guns, machine-guns and ammunition.

"On the night of July 13 and during July 14, our air force attacked enemy aircraft on their aerodromes and struck powerful blows against enemy troops, tanks and motorised units.

"No losses were sustained on our side either in ships or aircraft."

Intensified Air Warfare

Both the Russian and German air forces played prominent parts in yesterday's fighting according to the latest reports from Berlin and Moscow.

The "United Press," quoting the Moscow High Command communiqué, states that the Red air fleet carried out a smashing assault, apparently halting the Nazis in the vital Pskov, Vitebsk and Novograd-Volynsk sectors. "The Red air fleet continued to rain bombs on German air bases and resumed attacks on vital Rumanian cities—Yassil on the River Pruth, the Ploesti oil region and rail junctions in Rumania. The German losses on July 14 were 94 planes, while the Soviets lost 12."

The communiqué indicated there was a lull during the night, following fierce fighting throughout the day on Sunday, when the Red army was reported to be holding the Germans in the same sectors.

"Reuter's" official German news agency statement which declares that air attacks on railway lines in the neighbourhood of Leningrad and Smolensk, as well as military objectives at Kiev were carried out by the Luftwaffe.

It is claimed that the attacks were successful, traffic on the railway being dislocated, and that sheds, warehouses and waterworks at Kiev were set afire.

Substantial damage was also claimed as the result of raids on Soviet troop concentrations in the Vitebsk and Jotomir areas.

Shock Troops In Action

"United Press" quotes the Berlin Radio which announced yesterday evening that German shock troops fought their way to the suburbs of Mogilev, 95 miles southwest of Smolensk, after crossing the Dnieper

TURN TO Back Page, Column 5

Axis Convoy At Tripoli Raided

CAIRO, July 14 (Reuter).—More Axis ships carrying supplies to North Africa have been destroyed by R.A.F. bombers, including one ship of 7,000 tons.

A communiqué issued from British Headquarters says: "R.A.F. bombers carried out a successful attack on an enemy convoy outside Tripoli yesterday. One 7,000-ton ship was hit and set afire and destroyed. Huge columns of smoke rose from the ship to a great height.

"One three-masted schooner, apparently carrying oil or munitions, blew up when hit by a bomb and another small vessel of about 100 tons was seen burning steadily.

"Several large bombs were also dropped on ships inside Tripoli harbour.

"Heavy bombers of the R.A.F. attacked Benghazi harbour and the aerodrome at Derna during Friday night. One Junkers 88 was shot down by British fighters off the Libyan coast on Saturday.

Rhodes Island

"Heavy bombers raided enemy aerodromes on Rhodes Island during Saturday night. At Calisto, bombs fell on the landing grounds and the dispersal area, causing fires and explosions.

"At Maritza, aerodrome buildings and hangars were hit and left burning strongly and a number of heavy explosions were caused. Dispersed aircraft are believed to have been destroyed and the forest to the east of the aerodrome was left burning.

"Fires and explosions were also caused at Kattavia aerodrome. "From these operations all our aircraft returned safely."

Escorted Supply Ship

A heavily laden supply ship of about 5,500 tons, which was sailing in a convoy escorted by an armed merchant cruiser and a destroyer, has also been sunk.

A large sailing vessel transporting enemy troops and military stores has been sunk in the Aegean.

Another submarine, finding no enemy shipping on the high seas, attacked by gunfire the enemy anchorage of Has Tayones, near Bengazi. In this attack a supply ship of about 1,500 tons and an armed trawler were certainly damaged and probably sunk.

LATEST

Franco-Thai Conference

Marred By Shooting

SAIGON, July 14 (Reuter).—While the Monetary Conference between the Thai delegation and Indo-China representatives is scheduled to start at 5 p.m. tomorrow, it is revealed to-day that an Indo-China mail boat was fired on from the Thailand bank of the Mekong River near Savannakhet and a protest is being made by the Indo-China authorities.

Two natives were killed and two were injured on board.

It is believed that Thailand is experiencing some difficulty regarding cash compensation for capital investments taken over in the ceded territory, and this will form one of the subjects of discussion at the Monetary Conference.

BOMBERS OVER SCOTLAND

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, July 14 (UP).—A communiqué issued jointly by the Ministry of Home Security and the Air Ministry states that anti-aircraft guns on the east coast of Scotland to-day destroyed two enemy bombers, while a third was shot down by fighter planes off the coast of Wales.

Three airmen were injured when an enemy raid machine-gunned a train in the Home Counties this morning.

Reds Arrested In Indo-China

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SAIGON, July 14 (UP).

The Indo-China authorities to-day carried out similar measures against Russians in Indo-China as were adopted by the Vichy Government in unoccupied France.

It is announced that as a result of the severance of diplomatic relations all Russians in French Indo-China have been arrested, while 600 French and native Communists have also been detained and sent to concentration camps.

AIR RAIDS CASUALTIES IN JUNE

Considerably Less

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—A big drop in the scale of German air raids on Britain is reflected in the latest official figures of civilian victims.

During the month of June, 399 persons were killed of whom 175 were men, 160 women and 64 children.

Injured and detained in hospital numbered 401, of whom 239 were men, 175 women and 47 children under 10 years of age.

In addition, seven persons, all men, are missing, believed killed.

Comparisons

Compared with these figures, it can be recalled that 5,300 were killed in May and 6,065 in April.

During the first half of this year, 10,314 persons have been killed by German air raids.

In the previous six months, the number killed was 23,960.

Imperialist Russians To Aid Soviet

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—"White Russians" who have been opponents of the present Communist regime and who are members of the "Russian refugees community of Britain," have issued a vigorous appeal for support for Russia in the present circumstances.

On their behalf, Mr. Sabline, former Imperial Charge d'Affaires for Russia in Britain, says: "Hitler is attacking Russia not because she is a Communist state but because she is undoubtedly becoming a national state, gradually learning the lessons of democratic countries, repenting her own mistakes and bearing in mind her national and glorious past."

"Urging all possible military and economic aid for Russia, the appeal concludes: 'We feel sure that the Russian people of to-day as in 1912 will not lay down their arms while a single enemy remains on Russian soil.'

Nazis To Be Made To Suffer By R.A.F.

Churchill Gives New Assurance

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—Mr Winston Churchill, after reviewing the London Civil Defence Forces at Hyde Park this morning, was the guest, with other members of the Government and the London Regional Commissioners, of the London Council.

In his speech, the Prime Minister said: "It is time that the Germans are made to suffer in their homeland and cities something of the torment that they have twice in our lifetime let loose upon their neighbours and the world."

"We have now intensified our systematic, scientific and methodical bombing on a large scale on German cities and aerodromes, industries and military objectives. We must keep the process going on a steadily rising tide until the Nazi regime is either expurgated by us or, better still, torn to pieces by the German people themselves."

Italy Included

"That abject, subject province of Germany which used to be called Italy will have its fair share of the bombing."

"We have looted upon Germany now more than half the tonnage of bombs looted by Germany on our cities during the whole course of the war, but this is only the beginning and we hope by next July to multiply our deliveries many-fold."

"It is for this reason that I must ask you to be prepared for the most counter action by the enemy. Our civil defences throughout the country must be prepared for further

TURN TO Back Page, Column 3

Quisling Labour Methods

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).

A new "Quisling decree" issued in Oslo gives the Government powers to compel any person, male or female, to do any work anywhere, according to information reaching the Norwegian telegraph agency in London.

The decree, it is stated, paves the way for a new type of State, municipal and professional workers who refused to co-operate with the Quisling Government for it is now possible to use them to provide cheap labour for German military works.

The quislings have forged the names of a number of Norwegian officers in a desperate effort to get recruits to aid Germany against Russia, the agency states.

The officers concerned were surprised and indignant to find that their names had been used without their permission but the German press censorship forbade publication of their denials.

Cherbourg and Le Havre Docks, Shipping Bombed

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—It is learned that docks and shipping at Cherbourg and Le Havre were attacked by Blenheims escorted by fighters early to-day.

At Cherbourg a ship of about 6,000 tons was hit and set afire. Direct hits were also seen on a railway station south of the docks, on locomotive sheds and on a factory.

At Le Havre, a ship of about 6,000 tons was hit and was later seen to be half submerged.

Later in the morning, another escorted formation of Blenheims attacked rail yards at Hazebruck, many sticks of bombs falling on the target. Seven enemy fighters were destroyed. Two British bombers and four fighters are missing.

Frisian Islands Convoy

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—In the afternoon, Blenheims again winged their way across the sea to

bomb a convoy off the Dutch Frisian Islands.

Eight enemy fighters were shot down in the four sweeps while two R.A.F. bombers and four fighters are missing.

Two pilots bailed out to safety when their machines collided in diving at a Messerschmitt.

Three Vessels Hit

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—During a search for enemy shipping this afternoon, Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked a small convoy off the Dutch Frisian Islands, states the Air Ministry.

One vessel of 6,000 tons received three direct hits, another of 3,000 tons was hit on the stern and an export vessel of 1,500 tons was hit aft and amidships.

One enemy fighter which attacked was shot down into the sea. No British aircraft is missing.

See Back Page For
Further Late News

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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for 3 days prepaid

FOR SALE.

CHOW PUPPIES. A very attractive pair. Proceeds in aid of the Bomber Fund. Apply Mrs. Hogg, Jockey Club Stables.

THE HONGKONG NATURALIST. Vol. X nos. 3 and 4. Price \$4 (postage extra). Now on sale at South China Morning Post Ltd.

NOTICE

DEFENCE REGULATIONS 1940

The following rates will be charged for mailing single copies of the following newspapers abroad—
South China Morning Post
China and Macao
10 cents per copy
British Empire and Foreign
25 cents per copy
The Hongkong Telegraph
China and Macao
10 cents per copy
British and Foreign
20 cents per copy
25 cents Saturdays.

'No Foreign War' Group Folded

Shed a crocodile tear for America's No Foreign War Committee. It is no more.

Verne Marshall, its head has announced that the Committee would dissolve and those engaged in its work would return to their private affairs.

He added that the group was organized last December to "provoke increased public discussion of the danger of the U. S. A. going to war overseas." "These purposes have been served," he said, "and all obligations of the committee met."

For those who want to continue the Committee's fight, Marshall continued, there is always membership in the American First committee.

The Hongkong Telegraph Eleventh Annual Amateur Photographic Competition

June—September, 1941.
Two Silver Trophies Awarded by ILLFORD LTD.
For the best and second-best entries.

Three Silver Trophies Awarded by EASTMAN KODAK CO.
First Prizes in each of the three Sections.

\$250 CASH PRIZES \$250

SECTION ONE

Interior scenes. Table Top and Still Life Studies.
(Excluding—portraits, plants and flowers).

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY
2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

SECTION TWO

Portraiture.
1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY
2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

SECTION THREE

Plants and Flowers.
1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY
2nd \$50. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

RULES

- The following Rules will govern the Competition.
- The Competition is open to all photographers.
- The entries are awarded the Illford Trophy for the best and second-best pictures in the Competition, will not be entitled to any other prizes.
- The prizes will be awarded to the competitors acting in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition and which must be pasted on back of entry.
- The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.
- All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
- No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.
- All entries to be either black & white, or tinted pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.
- Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- No pictures to be entered in more than one Section.
- Mounts to be only white or cream, must be of one of the following sizes—10x12, 12x20.
- No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- Members of the Staff of the Hongkong Telegraph and South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- The decision of the Judges shall be final.
- At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.
- The use of aliases is strictly forbidden.

ENTRY FORM

NAME.....

SECTION.....

ADDRESS.....

Please use block letters and paste one of these forms on back of each entry.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/2 1/4
Demand London	1/2 1/4
T.T. Shanghai	450
T.T. Singapore	32 1/4
T.T. Japan	102 1/4
T.T. India	82 1/4
T.T. U.S.A.	24 1/4
T.T. Manila	48 1/4
T.T. Batavia	45 1/4
T.T. Bangkok	140 1/4
T.T. Saigon	104 1/4
T.T. France	104 1/4
T.T. Switzerland	104 1/4
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/4

BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s D/P London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	25
4 m/s France	25
30 d India	84 1/4
U.S. Cross rate in London	402 1/4
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS

H.K. Bank	1,425 s.
H.K. Bank	81 n.
H.K. Bank (H.K.)	85 n.
Chartered Bank	81 1/2 n.
Mercantile, A. & B.	23 1/4 s.
Mercantile C.	75 n.
East Asia

INSURANCES

Canton	225 s.
Union Ins.	400 n.
China Underwriters	1 n.
H.K. Fire Ins.	185 s.

SHIPPING

Douglas	120 n.
Steamboats	8 1/4 n.
Indo-China S.	90 n.
Indo-China D.	70 n.
Shell (Bearers) s/-	46 3/4 n.
Waterboats	0.55 n.

DOCKS ETC.

Wharves	0.00 n.
Docks	15.00 n.
Providents	0.05 s.
Shai Dockyard	30 1/2 s.

MINING

Kallian s/-	12 1/2 n.
Rauls	8 n.
H.K. Mines	2 cts n.

LANDS

Hotels	3.80 s.
Lands	35 3/4 s.
Lands 4 1/2 Acres	0.7 1/2 n.
Shai Lands Sh.	18.00 n.
Humphreys	0.3 1/4 b.
H.K. Realties	3.40 n.
Chinese Estates	1.01 b.

UTILITIES

Trams	17 1/2 s.
Peak Trams (old)	7 n.
Peak Trams (new)	14 1/4 n.
Y. Ferries	53 1/4 n.
Y. Ferries	22 n.
China Lights (old)	0.05 b.
China Lights (new)	1.40 s.
H.K. Electric (old) x rts	22 1/2 s.
H.K. Electric (new)	21 s.
H.K. Electric Hts	1.40 s.
Sanitation	10.40 s.
Sandakan Lights	12 1/4 n.
Telephones (old) x d.	23.10 n.
Telephones (new) x d.	3.05 b.

INDUSTRIALS

Cald: Macg. (Ord.)	30 n.
Cald: Macg. (Pref.)	21 n.
Canton Ties	15 1/4 n.
Goments	15 1/4 n.
H.K. Ropes	0.3 1/4 b.

STORES, &c.

Dairy Farms	10 1/4 n.
Watsons	10.00 s.
Lane Crawford	0.45 n.
Sinceres	2 1/4 n.
Wing On (H.K.)	30 n.
Wing Pow	1 1/2 b.

COTTON MILLS

Ewo Sh.	41 1/4 n.
Shai Cotton Sh.	305 n.

MISC.

H.K. Govt. 4 1/2	0.7 1/4 n.
H.K. Govt 3 1/2	0.2 1/4 n.
H.K. Govt 3 1/4	0.2 1/4 n.
Ch. Govt. 5 1/2 1925 GSDs.	0.7 1/4 n.
Entertainments	0.42 n.
Constitutions (old)	1.00 n.
Constitutions (new)	0.80 n.
Vibro Pilling	7.20 n.
Marsmans Inv. (Lon.) s/-	5 1/4 n.
Marsmans Inv. (H.K.) s/-	2 1/4 n.

A.R.P. in Australia

SYDNEY, July 14 (Reuters).—Black-out tests and other air raid precautions are being rapidly pushed forward both here and in Melbourne. A conference of the Premiers of Australian states on civil defence will be held shortly.

BRITISH WAR ORGANISATION FUND

Help Bombed Civilians in Britain

Old clothes of all descriptions are badly needed for Men, Women and Children in the Bombed Areas in Britain. Such gifts will be received by the B. W. O. F., c/o Government House, during office hours. Mondays to Fridays from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., allowing for Lunch Interval and Saturdays from 9.30 a.m. until 1 p.m.

N. KIANGSI FRONT FIGHTING

Chinese Success

SHANGHAI, July 15 (Central News).—In a vigorous counter-attack Chinese troops on the northern Kiangsi front have recaptured Taingan, an important town on the south bank of the central Liao River about 30 miles northwest of Nanchang, according to a field dispatch reaching here last night.

Over 1,000 Japanese troops came from Janshouchen, northwest of Anyi, in the middle of last week in a furious onslaught on Taingan. In order to draw the enemy into the Chinese trap, the Taingan garrison evacuated the town on July 10.

At nightfall, however, while the Japanese were not yet settled in the town, the Chinese counter-attacked, and after a few hours' sanguinary fighting recaptured the town, inflicting heavy casualties.

Taingan's strategic importance lies in the fact that it is a junction town on river and highway, forming with Anyi and Fengshi an important triangle in the outer defence ring of Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi.

Japanese Troops For North
CHUNGKING, July 15 (Central News).—A special dispatch from Kaining to the "Tu Kung Pao" reported that part of the Japanese forces in Canton had been transferred to Hainan Island where the troops were boarding northward bound Japanese transports, together with the bulk of the Hainan forces, in view of Japanese preparations for an attack on the Soviet maritime provinces.

The dispatch said that the current Japanese political pressure on Indo-China is only a "feint" to cover Japan's designs for a northward move in the near future.

Soviet Services Mission To U.K.

LONDON, July 14 (Reuters).—A British Government luncheon in honour of members of the Services Mission of the U.S.S.R., who arrived in Britain recently, was held in Claridge's Hotel to-day.

Mr. A. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, was in the chair. As well as the full Mission, the guests included the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Ivan Maisky, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal (Chief of Air Staff), Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound (First Sea Lord), Lieut. General Sir Henry Pownall (Deputy Chief of Imperial General Staff) and other representatives of British fighting services.

Contacts Made

LONDON, July 14 (Reuters).—The Soviet Mission since its arrival has made close contacts with British Chief of Staff and Defence Ministers. It is stated officially here.

General Golikov and Colonel Dragunov have returned to Moscow to report, and thereafter to return to the United Kingdom.

Meanwhile the work of the Soviet Mission is proceeding without interruption under Admiral Kharlamov.

Acknowledgments

Donation by Bellows Fellowship

A total of \$2,380.00 was received yesterday by the War Fund, managed by the C. M. Post, Ltd., with the following donations:

Mr. E. P. Streetfield (monthly donation) \$ 30
Just a Shot at Hitler's Bastille from a Woman de Gaulle and Churchillian \$ 20
Members, Hongkong Club (sixth donation) \$ 1,335
Mr. C. W. E. Bishop (fourth donation) \$ 100
Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Puckie (fifth donation) \$ 100
The Fellowship of the Bellows (sixth donation) \$ 5,000
United Traders Trading Co. Ltd. \$ 50
Stokers' Mess H.M.S. Thracian \$ 10
Members of the Equine Sports Club \$ 100
Chau Hui-po & Co. \$ 100

The following is a list of subscriptions received to date for credit of the British War Organisation Fund, Hongkong Branch:

Previously acknowledged \$110 and \$272.50. J. B. Dunnett (monthly), \$20; W. P. C. (June), \$10; Analysts' Government Laboratory (July), \$27; Kowloon Dock Recreation Club for St. Dunstan's, 10th Anniversary Committee Members, Hongkong Benevolent Society, in memory of the late Mr. C. W. Jeffries, \$20; "Two and a half pence" from Mr. and Mrs. D. P. in memory of the late Mr. W. L. Dedear, \$3; Miss Mosey, A.H.I.C., \$10; Messrs. Francis D'Almeida & Co., Ltd., \$20; Ryan (monthly), \$100; D. G. Day (monthly), \$10; A. H. Guinness (monthly), \$20; A. J. Kennedy (monthly), \$20. Total \$723.47.50.

CHARITY CONCERT FUND

The Hongkong Chinese Civil Servants' Club acknowledged the following donations to the Concert Fund in addition to those announced on Saturday:

Hon. Sir Shouson Chow, \$20; Mr. Lam Pui-sang, \$10; Mr. Yeung Tam-ho, \$20; Messrs. Yuet-sung, Yuen Sin-lee, Li (Kang-hao and Li Sze-hao), \$30; Mr. Chau Man-chi, \$20; Mr. Tse Yuchun, \$10; Mr. Li Yui-cheung, \$20; Mr. Fung Tse-ting, \$20; Mr. Chan Wai-yeak, \$20; Mr. Fung Kim-sang, \$10; Mr. Chung Chung-sang, \$10; Mr. Yung Yung, \$10; Mr. Li Yuen-tak, \$10; Mr. Wong Hoi-sun, \$10; Mr. Kwok Hin-man, \$10; Mr. Wong Sui-ho, \$10; Mr. Chan Lam, \$20; Mr. N. Smith, \$20; Mr. N. P. Pennefather Evans, \$10; Mr. Ngan Shing-kwan, \$10; Mr. Tang Suk-kin, \$10; Mr. Lam Tse-tung, \$20; Mr. Nip Kai-yul, \$20; Central Bank of China, The Sun Co. Ltd., \$20; Sang Lee Co., \$20; Chung Shan Comm. Assn., \$10; Hardware Union, \$20; Mr. Chiu Nanyang, \$20; Tung Shan, \$20; Tak Hing Co., \$20; Chinese Hotel Assn., \$40; Tailors' Assn., \$10; Members and Friends of the Chinese Civil Servants' Club, \$120.

Total sum received up to July 13, \$3,135.

Mr. Lam Shek-lung's donation of \$50 was misprinted as \$5 in the previous list.

At Jolson, the Mammy singer, was sued for \$25,000 in Manhattan Supreme Court by his brother, Harry. Harry said Al had defaulted on a promise to pay him \$150 a week for life if he did not use the family name in his stage career. Al was born Asa Yusefson 53 years ago in St. Petersburg, Russia.



DESIGNER—Mme. Elsa Schiaparelli, Paris fashion designer, lands in New York. She said food prices in France had sky-rocketed and that the poor are in really serious condition.

Retaining Trained U. S. Soldiers

WASHINGTON, July 14 (Reuters).—Following President Roosevelt's conference with legislative leaders to-day, it was reliably reported that they had agreed to seek prompt action by Congress to retain selectees and members of the National Guard in training beyond the original one year service.

Reporters were told by a member of the conference that another proposal to lift the prohibition on sending selectees outside the Western Hemisphere would probably not be considered "at any time in the near future."

This proposal in particular was met with considerable advance opposition in Congress.

DEPORTATION OF AXIS CONSULS

NEW YORK, July 14 (Reuters).—The United States naval transport, West Point, which is taking over 450 expelled German and Italian consuls together with their staffs and families to Lisbon, is sailing from here on Tuesday.

All customary farewell parties have been banned and a police guard is posted on the Hudson River pier. Only passengers were allowed to enter the pier on the eve of the ship's departure. Naval personnel will be employed on decks and in engine-rooms while employees of the American Export Line will man the stewards' department.

Manila Shake-Up

MANILA, July 14 (UP).—The Manila Gas Corporation to-day announced a personnel shake-up involving the removal of six Germans holding key positions in the company, including Vice-President Arthur Hoyer who came to Manila in 1912 and helped to build the plant, which was financed by German and Swiss capital.

Vice-President Clifford Billing of the Islands Gas & Electric Co. of New York which is a parent concern of the Manila corporation said that Americans would replace these last remaining Germans at Manila.

It is believed that the U.S. Army which heads the Commonwealth's civilian administration, is one of the best customers of the concern, recommended the changes.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday, is:

Buyers

H.K. Govt. 3 1/2, Loan (1934) 94 1/4
H.K. Banks \$1,400
Canton Ins. \$225
H.K. Fire Ins. \$185
Humphreys \$6.50
Realities \$3.40
Chinese Estates \$101
Lights "O" \$1.50
Lights "N" \$1.40
Electricity "N" \$21
Telephones "N" \$8.95
Cements \$15.25
Ropes \$8.75
Sinceres \$2.50

Sellers

Hotels \$3.80
Lands \$35.75
Trams \$17.40
Lights "O" \$0.10
Lights "N" \$1.50
Electricity Rts \$11.40
Cements \$15.25
Constructions "O" \$1.00

Sales

H.K. Banks \$1,410/25
Docks \$15.00
Providents \$0
Trams \$17.40
Electricity "O" \$0.05/07 1/4
Electricity "N" \$22.50
Electricity Rts \$11.50
Lights Rts 40 cts
Cements \$15.25
Constructions "O" \$1.00

Nords Wage Guerilla Warfare

MOSCOW, July 14 (Reuters).

Many German soldiers were recently poisoned by fish from Norway, according to the "Tass" agency.

Norwegians, it says, are hitting back at the Nazi invaders by acts of sabotage and other activities on an increasingly large scale.

Norwegian patriots create unbearable conditions for the invader. German soldiers do not feel secure in Norway. Secret organisations which will be ready to act if the British land in Norway for a second time are being organised.

A great quantity of fish recently received at Hamburg from Bergen and sent to the fighting forces was found to have been poisoned and many German soldiers died from it. Murder of German officers and soldiers by Norwegians is a daily occurrence in towns and villages. Many clashes occur between soldiers and the population.

Azores And Cape Verde Is. Sovereignty

Retention By Portugal

WASHINGTON, July 14 (Reuters).—The United States is anxious that Portugal should retain her sovereignty over the Azores and Cape Verde Islands, stated Mr. Sumner Welles at a press conference to-day.

This comment was made in reference to a statement by Dr. Blanche, the Portuguese Minister, that the United States had given Portugal assurances that it would not move into the Azores or Cape Verde Islands.

Mr. Welles also referred to the recent diplomatic exchange in which the United States told Portugal that the United States "harbours no aggressive intentions against the sovereignty or territorial integrity" of Portuguese possessions but that the United States policy "to-day is based on the inalienable right of self-defence."

Food And Stores From America

NEW YORK, July 14 (Reuters).—Completion of arrangements to ship to Britain 2,250,000 bushels of government-owned maize under the Lease and Lend Act within a few weeks was announced by the Commodity Credit Corporation spokesman to-day.

He also stated that negotiations were in progress for the shipment of naval stores under the same Act.

Man Injured In Explosion

A 33-year-old Chinese was seriously injured when a mysterious explosion occurred aboard a junk early this morning as she was anchored near Kowloon City.

The man received injuries to the head and body and he was taken to the Kowloon Hospital, where his condition was described as "quite serious."

Police, at the moment, have no knowledge of what caused the explosion.

Vichy Mediates On Bastille Day

LONDON, July 14 (Reuters).

Marshal Petain, Admiral Darlan and other members of the Vichy Government marked the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille to-day by a ceremonial visit to the Vichy monument to fallen soldiers.

Recording this, the Lyons radio announced that Marshal Petain, Admiral Darlan and General Huntziger placed wreaths of cornflowers at the base of the monument.

The ceremony was witnessed by a large crowd, including legionnaires.

The announcer stated similar ceremonies are being held to-day all over France together with special church services. France, he said, was celebrating July 14 in a spirit of meditation.

The Greatest Glory

LONDON, July 14 (Reuters).—"The greatest glory in the world—that of men who have not surrendered—awaits the Allies," says General de Gaulle in a Fourteenth of July message, which further states: "July 14, 1941, is for us a fête day of faith and national hopes. Of faith because never despite France's tears have we believed more firmly in her and her destiny. Of hope because we see appearing on the horizon all the gifts of victory."

"Soldiers, sailors, airmen and my good colleagues, remain strong, unsullied and faithful."

"At the end of our troubles there is the greatest glory in the world—that of men who have not surrendered."

Waved To R.A.F.

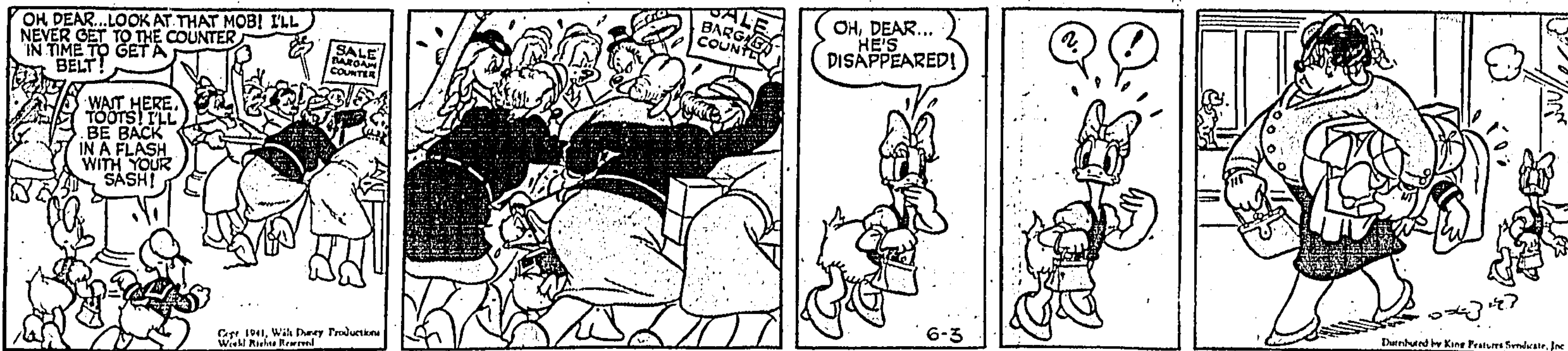
LONDON, July 14 (Reuters).—The townspeople of Cherbourg in Occupied France to-day celebrated their National Day by crowding into the streets and waving to the crews of R.A.F. Blenheim bombers as they roared over the house-tops.

Churchill's Call

LONDON, July 14 (Reuters).—Mr. Winston Churchill has sent the following message to General de Gaulle and his "gallant comrades" on the occasion of the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille.

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



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CONTRACT BRIDGE

How to Play AND How to Win
By JOSEPHINE GULBERTSON

The Contract Was All Right

"Dear Mrs Culbertson: My partner and I reached a grand slam on the North-South hands in the following deal:

♠ K Q 9
♥ 10 7 5 4
♦ A 7 4
♣ A 8 2
7 4 2
♥ 9 6
♦ 9 8 2
♣ J 10 9 6
♠ A J 10 8 5 3
♥ K Q J 10
♦ K 4
♣ K 4

"We were vulnerable, the opponents were not, and the bidding proceeded:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	3 ♠
2 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 NT	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	7 ♠	Pass

"I was North and will admit that my first three bids were stretching matters slightly, considering that I had opened the bidding with a short club suit. Nevertheless, it seemed to me that South's jump from five hearts (the response to the Blackwood Convention) all the way to seven spades was decidedly optimistic. We went down one trick, hence lost 100 points (not to mention the rubber bonus) because we were trying for 1680. It looks like a bad percentage to me. What do you say?" S.V.R., Chicago."

Unquestionably, it is bad percentage to jeopardize a small slam in order to try for a grand slam, but this observation does not apply to the hand in question. No doubt the North-South bidding was extremely aggressive, but the salient fact remains that the grand slam contract should have been fulfilled. The correct play is as follows: Declarer ruffs the opening lead of the heart king and surveys his re-

sources. It is apparent that if the trumps break 2-2, he can draw two rounds, then get rid of a club from dummy on his fourth diamond and eventually ruff his losing club with dummy's remaining trump. This plan, however, cannot be carried through unless declarer finds the aforesaid 2-2 trump break. The way to proceed is to investigate the trump break while at the same time retaining another and highly attractive plan upon which to fall back. Thus it is fatal for declarer to lead two rounds of trumps immediately. He should lead one trump to dummy and ruff a second heart, then should lead another trump to dummy. This lead reveals the non-break in the trump suit and makes it vital to abandon the first named plan. Declarer must now ruff a third heart, then enter dummy with a diamond (or a club) and ruff the last heart with his own last trump. He now enters dummy for the fourth time with a club (or a diamond) and cashes dummy's trump, thereby drawing East's last trump. On this trick declarer discards his losing club and it is then a simple matter to cash declarer's three top diamonds for the fulfilling tricks.

To-morrow's Hand

South dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

♠ K J 9 7 5 4 2
♥ A
♦ Q 6 3
♣ A Q
10 3
♥ 10 8 7 5 2
♦ 10 6 4 3
♠ A Q 6
♥ J 10 9 8 7 4
♦ J
♣ 7 5 2

How should East defend against South's contract of four hearts doubled, after West's opening lead of a diamond?

RADIO A POWERFUL WEAPON OF WAR

By William Downs

United Press Staff Correspondent

When you turn on the radio in your home, or snap on the set in your car, or ask the waiter at your favourite tavern to tune in on a certain station, you are putting into operation one of the most valuable and dangerous weapons of modern warfare.

Nations at war guard the sources of their radio broadcasts jealously. After the examples of Germany, Holland and Belgium, as well as the seizures of radio stations in Rumania and other Balkan countries during unrest, Britain has learned to make the British Broadcasting Corporation one of the most closely-guarded establishments in the country because, in modern war, the radio is as much a military weapon and a radio station as much a military objective as is a gun or a seaport.

Analysts have spoken of the "radio invasion" of Holland before the actual Nazi occupation of the country. Another example of the use of this powerful mode of communication in wartime was witnessed in Norway.

Although wireless was used experimentally in the last Great War, it was not until the present European conflict that broadcasting became one of the most highly-organized and exacting instruments of both offence and defence.

First Radio War

The fact that British radio was already government-controlled before the war precludes any direct parallel between this system and innocent broadcasting such as is found in the United States. Nevertheless, people in countries where independent stations and broadcasts are allowed may glimpse conditions that will obtain should the "eventuality" materialise.

Mr E. W. Ogilvie, Director-General of the B.B.C., recently outlined the work of the British radio system, explaining that "this is the first radio war, the first war in which broadcasting is a vital part."

"The last war extended the field of battle from the land and the sea to the air. This war has extended it to the ether," he said. "Propaganda has become the fourth armament and broadcasting is in effect a new form of mechanised warfare, powerfully affecting the course of military events."

He cited Napoleon's maxim that "in war, the moral was to the material as three to one." If other nations were to follow the British theory of propaganda, citizens probably would know the truth—even the unpleasant truths that seem to accompany every war. To illustrate the value of always keeping the people informed correctly of successes or failures Mr Ogilvie referred to the fall of France.

French Collapse

"Why did France collapse last summer?" he asked. "Corruption of politics, dissension in industry, insufficiency of resources, blunders in the actual conduct of military operations—the list could be extended almost indefinitely, but no list could pretend to be adequate which did not give an important place to the state of French opinion, and behind French opinion, to the influence of propaganda and broadcasting."

"If France collapsed as it did, how far was it due to the French Government's policy of withholding ugly facts from its people, of trying to sell sunshine when the sky in fact was dark, so that the shock of the truth, when it came, was overwhelming? How far was it due to what has been called a German advance occupation by radio?"

The B.B.C. chief added that the German use of propaganda, as a weapon of war in close co-operation with all other weapons, had been highly successful.

"For years the Nazis poured millions in money into their Propaganda Ministry, and for years few names have been so notorious all the world over as the name of the German Propaganda Minister. People may be in doubt as to who commands the German army or navy, but everyone knows the name of Goebbels."

Mr Ogilvie defined what he called the "democratic principles" of using the radio for propaganda. He admitted without qualification that the B.B.C. was, like the German con-

trolled radio, being used as an instrument of war. But he contrasted the two methods by citing Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

Nazi Technique

"The German technique is laid amazingly bare in the pages of Hitler's book. It depends upon lies, big lies especially as Hitler says it should; ours depends upon facts. Theirs, in accordance with 'Mein Kampf,' is based upon appeals to the lower instincts; ours is not. Theirs

service in English for 21 hours daily, sending news to all parts of the globe as well as other programmes in English. A second world service broadcasts for two hours daily in other languages used in Britain's far-flung Empire.

A main European service operates 20 hours daily and carries broadcasts in German, French, Italian, Dutch, Flemish and the Central European languages. Another European service broadcasts five hours daily to Spain, Portugal, the Scandinavian countries and the Balkans.

A Latin America service operates four hours daily for broadcasts in Spanish and Portuguese to South America. A Near East service for two and one-quarter hours daily broadcasts in Arabic, Persian and Turkish, while recently broadcasts have been extended to Far Eastern languages.

But there is another side to war radio work in which listening plays a vital part.

Also Listens

"The B.B.C. listens to the world," Ogilvie continued. "Our monitoring service has been expanded rapidly to meet war needs, and it now picks up the ceaseless traffic of the ether throughout the day and night. It records some 500,000 words daily in some 30 languages. It flashes urgent items by telephone or teleprinter to the appropriate departments of the Government for translating, sifting and analysing."

"One branch concerns itself particularly with the fantastic and contradictory statements put out by Germany and Italy in different languages about the same events—one thing being said, perhaps in Afrikaans for South Africa, something very different in German for Germany or in Italian for Italy, and something very different again in English for North America or in Portuguese for Brazil. We can within a few minutes expose these absurdities to the listening world."

Mr Ogilvie admitted that the exact value and effectiveness of Britain's own propaganda broadcasts were almost impossible to estimate. "But this can be said. In Germany and Italy, apart from other evidence, it is remarkable how increasingly the enemy find it necessary, in addressing their own listeners, to attack British broadcasts," he stressed.

In the occupied countries—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France—there is evidence, he said, that people do not merely listen but are being helped through the broadcasts from Britain to action, such as the stay-in placelets of France, the French in France organised by the French in France on New Year's Day.

POCKET CARTOON



"Now, after me, repeat please—Here ist der news und dis ist Alvar Lidell reading it."

tries to prevent people from thinking; ours is designed to help them think and think freely."

He added that the British methods would in the long run be effective. "Lies, hysteria and the inflaming of brutal passions are followed by revulsion with unforceable consequences," he said.

The B.B.C. now operates six overseas services from Britain, broadcasting a total of 54½ hours daily. These programmes include a world

British Losing Few Shipments To America

German air and sea forces destroyed only fifty-six consignments of woollen goods of a total of 2,540 consignments shipped from the British Isles to the United States from the beginning of the European war until last April 30, it was announced recently by Sir Kenneth Lee, who was appointed as representative in the United States of the Industrial and Export Council of the British Board of Trade.

These statistics were received by Sir Kenneth while he was explaining the programme he would follow in co-ordinating and stimulating sale of British goods in the United States in an interview at the offices of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce, 587 Fifth Avenue. He said the data came in a cablegram from W. T. Munro, chairman of the Scottish Woollen Export Council who quoted from the "Times," London.

Sir Kenneth cited this information as definite evidence that the transportation of British goods to this country was being carried on efficiently and with little loss. He emphasised that consumer goods, other than food products, ordered in the United States would be delivered.

"The war effort comes first in everything with us," Sir Kenneth

stated. "In this instance the sale of British goods in the United States is a part of the war effort. We have tremendous obligations here, and we must have dollar exchange with which to meet these obligations. We can maintain our dollar exchange here only by selling our goods. This is a necessary programme, over and above the great help Great Britain is receiving under the lend-lease bill."

"This supply of goods is available naturally, because we are rationing strictly at home," Sir Kenneth explained. "Also it must be remembered that our entire continental European market has been wiped out by the war."

RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.45 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

Brahms Concerto No. 1
In D Minor

Programme Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c.s. and on Short Wave from 1.215 and 0.30-11.15 p.m. on 0.52 m.c.s. per second.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Artie Shaw and His Orchestra with Maxine Sullivan (Vocal).

1.00 Local Time Signal and Programme Summary.

1.02 Derek Oldham (Tenor) and The New Light Symphony Orchestra.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press and Announcements.

1.45 Songs by Leslie Hutchinson at the Piano.

2.00 Quinten Maclean at the Organ.

2.15 Close Down.

6.00 Indian Programme.

6.45 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.47 Dance Music.

7.30 Portuguese Programme.

8.00 London—The News.

8.15 London—War Commentary.

8.25 London—"Listening Post".

Examination of Points in Daily German Propaganda.

8.30 Programme Summary.

8.32 Variety with Anona Winn, Leslie Henson and Others.

9.00 Local Time Signal and Announcements.

9.02 Songs From The Films.

"Evergreen" Jessie Matthews (Soprano) with Orchestra; "Yes, Mr Brown" Jackie Buchanan (Comedian); "Road To Singapore" Dorothy Lamour (Vocal) with Orchestra; "The Star Maker"—Bing Crosby (Vocal) with the Music Malls and Orchestra.

9.20 Tito Rossi (Tenor) in A Light French Programme.

9.45-10.00 News in French (On Short Wave Only).

9.45 Rossini—Overture "Semi-ramide."

The Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York cond. by Arturo Toscanini.

10.00 London—News and News Commentary.

10.15 Two Songs by Jussi Bjorling (Tenor).

Salut! Demeure Chaste Et Pure "Faust" (Act. 3)—Barbier and Carre-Gounod; Adelaide, Op. 46. (Mathis-son-Beethoven).

10.27 Brahms—Concerto No. 1 in D Minor Op. 15.

Arthur Schnabel (Piano) and The London Philharmonic Orchestra cond. by George Szell.

11.15 Close Down.

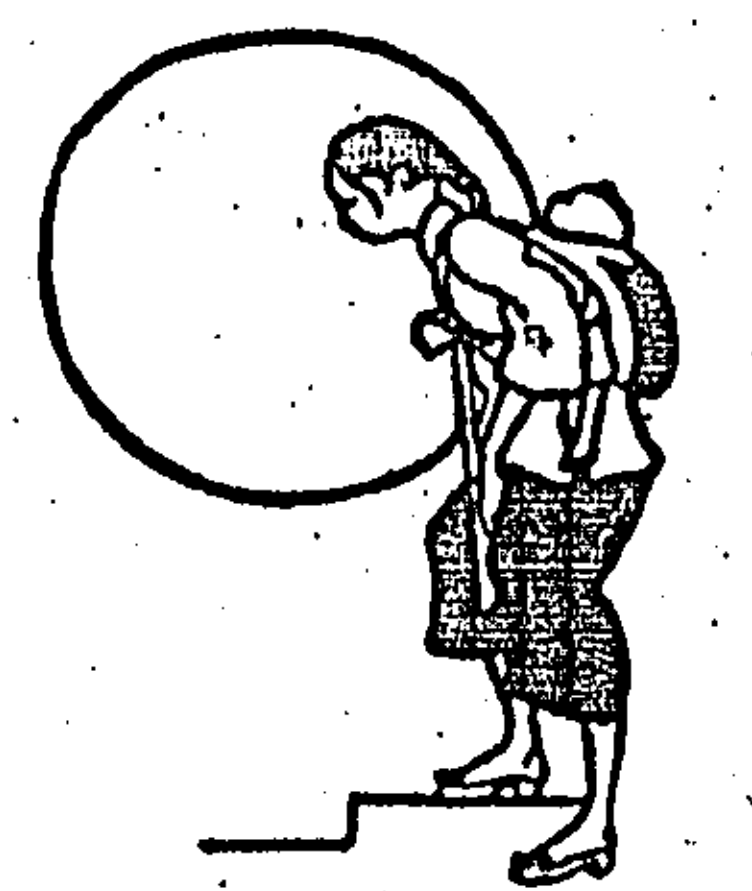
London, July 14.
Dr E. V. S. Morgan, a missionary in China for more than 50 years, died here to-day.—Reuter.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

Twelve Cases on Calendar For This Month

Twelve cases are on this month's Criminal Sessions calendar, which will open on July 21. The cases include a charge of murder against an Indian and separate charges of stealing a child and harbouring a stolen child against two women.

Following are the cases:
Chun Wun-cheung, charged with unlawful possession of arms and ammunition; Cheung Fuk-chau, accepting a bribe; Lee Wing, wounding with intent; Wong Kwong, Li King-chiu, Li Siu-sun, Hon Cheung, Cheng Fook and Wu Tak-yu (a) armed robbery in dwelling and (b) armed robbery with intent to rob; Pritam Singh, murder; Tam Kwong, assault with intent to rob and armed robbery by two or more; Cheung Chau and Lo Yee, two women, stealing a child under 14 years and harbouring a stolen child, respectively; Tang Hung, Ng Tsang, Suet Loi, Yau Chai and Yiu Piu-hom (a) armed robbery by two or more (all Defendants) and (b) possession of arms and ammunition (fifth Defendant); Kong Siu-sang and Kong Kwok-cheung, alias Kong King-hei, (a) armed robbery in dwelling (all Defendants) and (b) possession of arms (first Defendant); Leung Sang, uttering a forged banknote and possession of a forged document; and Amar Singh, wounding.



HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

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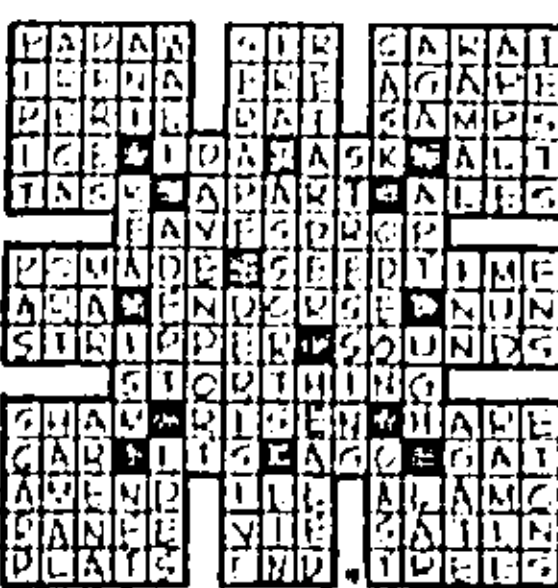
Tel. 26379.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS
1—Irish Gaelic
2—Famous electrical engineer
10—Attitude
14—Long time
15—Pertaining to birds
16—Mental image
17—Dresses come together
18—Shrimp meal
19—Shrimp, as raw
20—One who makes sense out of letters
22—Organic (French) conifer
23—Artery of body
24—Imagined bird
25—Subject creature
31—Calm
32—Lion god
33—Clement
34—Alcoholic drink
35—Male deer
36—Metal in natural state
41—Thin satin
42—American money of account
43—Scent
47—Something wide-spread
48—Poisoned weapon
50—Man's nickname
51—Active over again
52—Native home of old world
53—Fiesta as
54—Swimming mammals
56—Those who sold continually
62—Attire
63—Ireland
67—Prison



DOWN

1—Part of wheat plant (9)

2—Obtain as result of effort

3—Any

4—Put into bondage

5—Domesticator

6—Turn inside out

7—Fictitious

8—Endure

9—Fictitious

10—Deafening robbers

11—Sport bits of verse

12—Place

13—No difficulty

14—Yellow clay

15—State note of

16—Book of accounts

17—Minute organism

18—Entered

19—Two-dimensional space

20—Four

21—Occurring less frequently

22—Pertaining to Chinese

23—One who senses with palate

24—Roman dress

25—Chiff mound

26—Articles of furniture

27—Police system for rounding up criminals

28—Felt mischievous tales

29—Breeding

30—Book of accounts

31—Do not exist

32—Time

33—Young woman

34—Head

35—Infamed spot

36—English public school

37—Speak imperceptibly to (collo.)

38—Part of

39—Circumference over diameter

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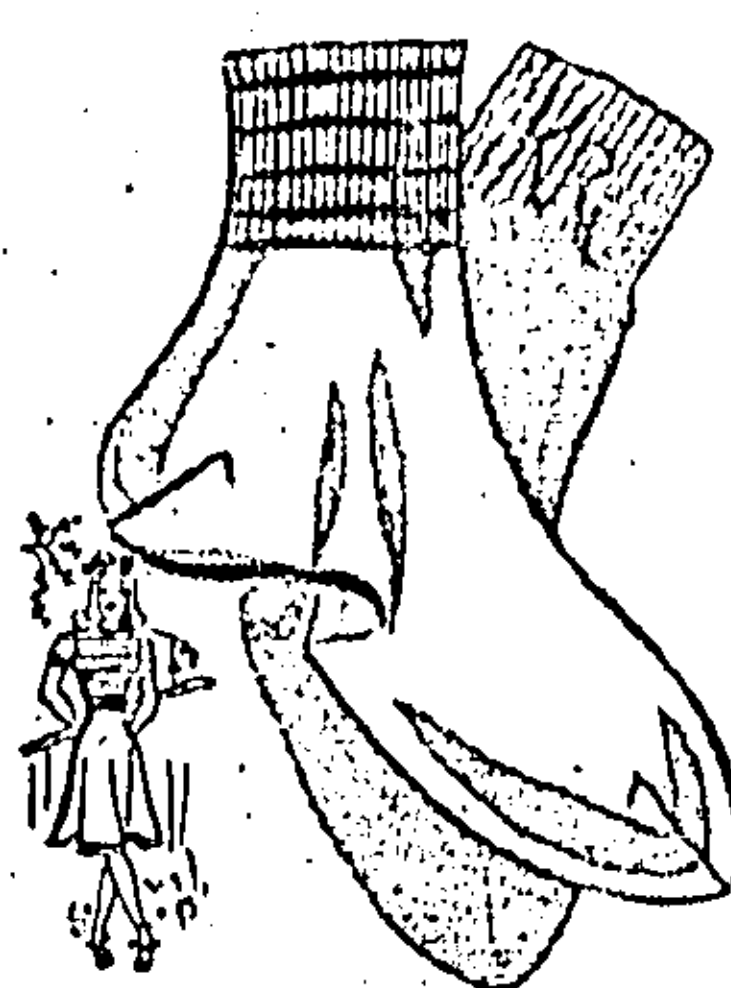
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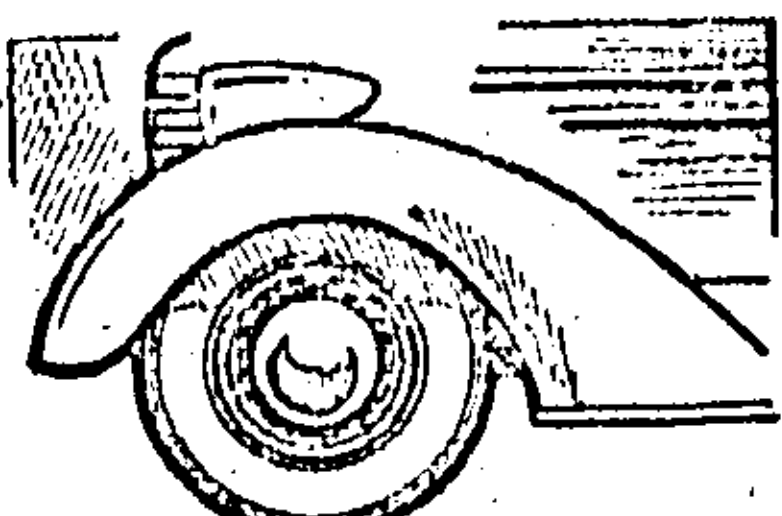
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The Hongkong Telegraph

Tuesday, July 15, 1941.

Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26615

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SIGNIFICANT PLEDGE

BRITAIN and Soviet Russia have signed an agreement—strictly of a military character—which provides that neither shall conclude a separate peace with Nazi Germany or her allies, and lest the cynics should endeavour to minimise the importance of this step by pointing out that France signed a similar declaration with Britain, yet violated it, it is well to be reminded that the circumstances under which the two pacts were made are essentially different.

Russia has committed herself to the obligation—three weeks after sanguinary warfare and must, therefore, feel reasonably confident that she can carry out the terms, otherwise the gesture is pointless. France repudiated her promise three weeks after the Nazi invasion when the will of the people was already at a terribly low ebb and the French army was disorganised. The Anglo-French commitments concerning separate peace with the enemy were made before the war had properly started—when, in fact, United States and many other neutral States were describing the conflict as "phony." Russia and Britain, on the other hand, have made the same solemn pledge after the former has been fighting with great tenacity and fearlessness for three weeks and has been able to measure with some accuracy the fighting actual and potential of the enemy, and the latter has for 13 months endured even more at the hands of the Nazis.

The distinction is of prime importance, and the fact that the Soviets at this time are willing to commit themselves to such an unequivocal pledge indicates not only that they are confident and determined to withstand the Nazi offensive, but that the grandiose claims of success made by the Germans are to some extent a figment of Goebbels' highly developed imagination.

By the same token, it must be admitted that the Russian armies face a perilous situation; in fact, the immediate outlook is anything but consoling. The eventual collapse of sections of the Stalin Line is not impossible which means, very probably the loss of Leningrad and Moscow. But it is a recognition of this

SYRIA VICTORY MIGHT TURN TIDE FOR ALLIES

THE BRITISH-FREE FRENCH OPERATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST ANALYSED BY AN EXPERT

It is of the gravest importance to the democratic cause that there should be no failure in Syria; the results might be truly disastrous. But the rewards of victory seem likely, on the other hand, to be considerable indeed.

In the strategic field, assuming full success in Syria by the Allies, the Germans will have been denied a high road into Egypt from this direction. For the Germans to bring pressure on the Turks to permit passage of German troops into a Syria held only by the cowed Vichy French might have been possible; the same operation, if certain to meet with fierce resistance at the Syrian frontier, would be a very different matter, requiring the establishment of large supply depots and a complete line of communications service on Turkish soil, in effect a full Nazi occupation of Turkey as a military zone. This the Turks would be unlikely to grant without a fight, especially since they will be relieved of any apprehensions as to their Syrian and Iraq frontiers.

In any case the initial contact between the Germans and the defenders of Suez has been moved forward from the Palestine frontier to that of Syria, a difference of 300 miles. This is a considerable gain.

There will be a great gain in time also. No sudden reversal of Turkish policy in favour of Germany can now bring a quick threat against this northern frontier; it will take too long to prepare and mount any German effort of the type which will now be needed.

Hence Syria, once occupied, can be held with a minimum garrison and the British can devote major attention, with Ethiopia disposed of and Iraq quiet, to the most pressing danger—that on the western frontier of Egypt. As to this, we shall presently discover whether the diversion of British naval forces during the battle of Crete enabled sufficient reinforcements and supplies to reach Libya to give Gen. Rommel any hope of taking the offensive. If Rommel thinks he has a chance he will be very likely to make some move while part of the British forces are busy in Syria.

As to German interference directly to support the Vichy French in Syria, this is a problem which, from the German viewpoint, is difficult to solve without a base. The nearest Axis base is Rhodes, more than 400 miles away; this is probably an insuperable handicap to the conduct of anything like continuous operations with airborne troops, and such operations if sporadic are unlikely of success. Cyprus would be an admirable base for the Germans, but here again the distance factors favour the British, and we must surely assume that before the advance into Syria began the defences of Cyprus were brought to a scale sufficient to make the island reasonably secure.

The line taken by the German propaganda—that the French

eventually which makes the latest Anglo-Russian pledge all the more significant, for it implements M. Stalin's assurance that the Russians will, if necessary, pursue a "scorched earth" policy, luring the Nazi hordes into the vast hinterland of the Soviet Union where they will be confronted with guerrilla warfare, lack of resources and commodities, interrupted lines of communication, and sabotage on a tremendous scale. If the Russians have the courage and determination to carry out this policy—and there is no reason to doubt this—then their pledge to Britain will remain honoured until the day that Hitler meets his doom; as for the United Kingdom and her Empire, there can never be any talk of peace except on the terms proposed by her and her Allies.

must prove their ability to de-Sierr Leone and Gambia) are sent their empire if they are to be admirably located for bringing be considered a colonial power direct pressure on the French—suggests that the Germans colonies of Dahomey, Togoland, have pretty well written Syria the Ivory Coast and French off, though of course they may Guinea, and the Niger territory desire to give this impression for the purpose of effecting surprise. Very possibly the Germans expect to derive such advantage as they may from the Syrian affair by gaining time in North Africa, and by gaining more French support in the Mediterranean area in general. States has a most important

By Major Fielding Eliot

If they could have free use of Tunisia they could make Gen. Rommel's task much easier. All these considerations go to show how gravely important is the whole Middle Eastern campaign, and how widespread may be the consequences of success or failure there. While Britain holds fast to the Suez Canal and the naval base at Alexandria, Germany is denied the use of against the push southward, while it would desert frontiers of Syria and Iraq remain inviolate, Germany much to think of. If it could be combined with a resounding defeat of the Axis forces in Libya, the war might take a new turn.

The United States could do a great deal to support and forward such a movement in West Africa, and it would be a further consolidation of position as against any Axis attempt to the push southward, while it would desert frontiers of Syria and Iraq remain inviolate, Germany much to think of. If it could be combined with a resounding defeat of the Axis forces in Libya, the war might take a new turn.

All this means that the blockade of Germany remains intact; more, that the Nazi revolutionary dynamic, which must expand or turn upon itself, is dammed back from expanding into Africa and Asia. It would be too much to say that the war would be lost were the Middle East lost; but certainly its course would be immeasurably prolonged, the road to victory would grow far steeper and rougher than it is at present—which is saying a great deal.

In the political field, the Germans may well find that a combined British-Free French occupation of Syria is less advantageous to their cause than they may have hoped. It is difficult to see how assumption of the Syrian mandate by the Free French—as appears forecast by Gen. Catroux's remarkable proclamation to the inhabitants—can fail to be followed by Anglo-American recognition of the Free French in greater measure than at present.

If a joint enterprise in Syria proves successful, it ought immediately to be followed up by a joint enterprise in West Africa, where the British colonies (Nigeria, Gold Coast,

But these things are sure: That if the Germans can but get enough troops into Libya, and be able to maintain them in an offensive against Egypt, they are likely to win; that their ability to do so depends on their ability to overcome or neutralise British sea power in the Mediterranean; that this sea power in turn depends on the base at Alexandria and the supply line of the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, and that the Nazis have never yet willingly abandoned any enterprise to which they have once set their hands.

We may, therefore, anticipate further German efforts to deal with the British in the Middle East, whether in Syria, Cyprus or Egypt.

Meanwhile, it is becoming fairly clear that those who maintained that Germany could not wage effective war on two fronts were right, for the increase in the scale of German air efforts in the Mediterranean has been followed by a sharp decrease of their efforts against Great Britain. Whatever the outcome in the Mediterranean, the British may at least claim to have gained valuable time in the really decisive theatre of the war, but that time will be of value largely in proportion to the use made of it to assure the arrivals of American supplies and weapons. This is another point to which the apostles of delay in America might give their attention.—(M.I.)

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Now try to enjoy yourself at the Browns to-night, Edgar. You know how destructive they were at our party!"

Officers and Gentlemen

A PRIVATE soldier walked into the office of a major at an Officers' Training Unit. I was the private. The major had the look of all a major should be—neat moustache, slim, firm jaw.

Here was I about to begin training to be an officer. Create a good impression—a smart salute—that was the thing.

As I stood stiffly to attention I noticed something in front of me. It was the major's outstretched hand. I looked at it and continued to stand to attention. He smiled and I understood. He wanted to shake hands—a major with a private. I clasped his hand and that was the beginning of my training to become an officer and gentleman.

ON the following morning at my first lecture the Captain began, "Gentlemen." We privates, despite our white hat bands, sign of the officer cadet, shuddered a little. People looked round to see whom he was addressing. Then we realised he meant all of us.

Back in the billets I met the men who were on approval with me. There were peace-time

salesmen, bank clerks, and some who had held important posts. A few were of Colonel Bingham's standard—Eton and Oxford and men from old families—but 75 per cent. were as good a cross-section of our community as would be met anywhere. In the afternoon we were asked to give our opinion on a piece of paper: "What do you think of Colonel Bingham?"

The 75 per cent. were wary, and many of them gave their views without signing them.

AFTER our first day of lectures and introduction to the routine of the Officers' Training Unit the Captain gave a talk.

"Don't be worried about R.T.U.," he said. "I asked him the meaning of the initials."

"Cadets who prove unsatisfactory are Returned To their Unit," he explained. "But none of you need worry—the only people who are returned are drunks and impossible dopes."

Despite the Captain's reassuring words the mention of R.T.U. continued to strike terror into us.

There was one man who did not seem to heed it. He came thousands of miles from the Argentine to become a private in the Black Watch. Thirty-four years of age—wealthy, with Argentine nationality—although British-born, he had no need to join in the war except his devotion to the land of his father, who was killed in the last war.

They tried to teach him the complications of tactics, marching, by compass, and reading a map. They tried to impart the wisdom of the General Staff . . . but he disdained it all.

"Fix bayonets and charge," he told them. "That's the way to get the Germans—with steel."

IN the middle of our course the Captain read out a War Office order.

"Gentlemen," said the Captain, "you will be called Mister by the Staff—that's a new order. But on parade the sergeant-major will not call you Mister—he can't sweat a man for turning left about and call him Mister in the same breath, you know." We laughed and agreed.

In 12 weeks—the length of the course—the "Gentlemen" became acceptable, and so did the "Mister." But most acceptable of all was the man from the Argentine. As we parted on the train for our first leave as officers, he turned round to us all. There was a gleam in his eyes—the news of German advances in the East was fresh in our minds. "Gentlemen," he said, "fix bayonets and charge."

"Ball Fan's" Baseball Notes

Mindanao Headed For Second Pennant

Powlawski—Hongkong's Master Moundsman

South China Still Diving

Shining out clearly like one of "Flash Gordon's" super-chargers piercing through the eternal horizon, after last week's dramatic front office upheaval, Mindanao's terrific M. Bagram Shield possessors and champions of the Colony, appear headed for their second straight pennant with the league season just about rounding the half-way mark. The classic China Coast Americans retained their clean slate at the top of the loop with an 8-2 win over the Chung Hwa Maroons.

South China's back-firing red and blue gang took another step downward in their steady drop to the lowly cleaners, chalking up another big-scoring loss, 18-2, as the back to life Mohawks checked in with their first win of the year.

BRINGING out in its most convincing manner, and emphasizing to the utmost the class which has labelled him as the master moundsman in local baseball circles, Mindanao's slab tossing stylist, Ski Powlawski, again breezed in with a starry game from the hillcock, holding the Chung Hwa Maroons to three scattered bingles as the champions romped home with another win.

The "Ski" received poor support from a wobbly infield and an "off day" outfielder who combined to chalk up six bad miscues, but the fast-baller tightened up in the pinches with all the confidence in the world to register the easy win.

Grandpa Leung's Chinese Maroons had the gashouse mob in a slight "hulla balloo" after outfielder Choy Ping-fan and Bill Chang, first two men up, had both whiffed in the breeze to start off the last inning.

With two men away, Morocco Chan took first on an error, stole second and crossed the platter with the first Chinese run on Wally Ching's screeching double to centre. Honolulu Wally tore across the pan on a gifted tally when breezy Moore dropped Hank Chan's long hoist toward the left field foul line. Forrest Loong grounded to short, ending the Chung Hwa two-run attack.

The terrific M rolled in with their heavy panzer attack in the 2nd frame, tearing across four big tallies on three crashing bingles and three errors.

The pennant holders had Maroon hurler Al Lau's offerings marked with the "Indian sign" as they opened up in their parade to victoryville.

Caught in the web of this 2nd inning terrific M scoring spree, Maroon first sacker Hank Chan received a bad gash on the "physique" when breezy Moore accidentally rammed into the hard-going first baseman on a play at the initial sack. The game Chung Hwa Maroon veteran took time out for repairs and returned to the lineup in a slightly dazed condition.

The American tars resumed their winning tactics with three more runs in the 4th canto after breezy Moore and Willie Wilson had been thrown out at first. With Crooner Ruel on base, Ski Powlawski took a free trip on an "Annie Oakley" special. Clean-up clouter Tony Muscavage seized a single to left scoring Ruel. Powlawski checked in at the plate on P. F. Choy's bungling error; the husky Muscavage marked up the third tally on Bill Chang's wild peg. Bowersox grounded to shortstop for the last out, ending the Mindanao uprising.

Gunning for their second straight title, the gunboat gang lacked that co-ordinated balance so synony-

Weekend Stars

Ski Powlawski and Tony Muscavage, Mindanao—Former again checked in with a brilliant mound performance as his fast zipppers whiffed nine Maroons and allowed three measly hits; latter's peppery display behind the plate, and his three tallies and two hits with the slugging bludgeon, stamped him as one of the classic ball players in the loop.

Den Cray and Johnny Schaberg, Mohawks—Silent Jen made a welcomed return to the Mohawk batting order, slugging out a triple and single to drive in five runs in a starry performance; latter held the weak South China willow weavers to four scattered bingles and struck out seven, besides crossing the plate with four Mohawk runs.

mus with championship teams, and hopes for another Bagram Shield nab this year will rest to a great extent on Ski Powlawski's powerful right arm, and the heavy slugging as well as fighting heart of their starry hindmarching firebrand, Tony Muscavage.

Maroon twirler Al Lau weakened with the heat in the tough going and was taken out in the 5th stanza. Relief hurler Wally Ching pitched shutout ball in the last two frames, holding the champions hitless in a starry relief role.

Second baseman P. F. Choy's three munching errors highlighted an "off day" game dished up by the veteran who whiffed twice at the old apple up at the platter.

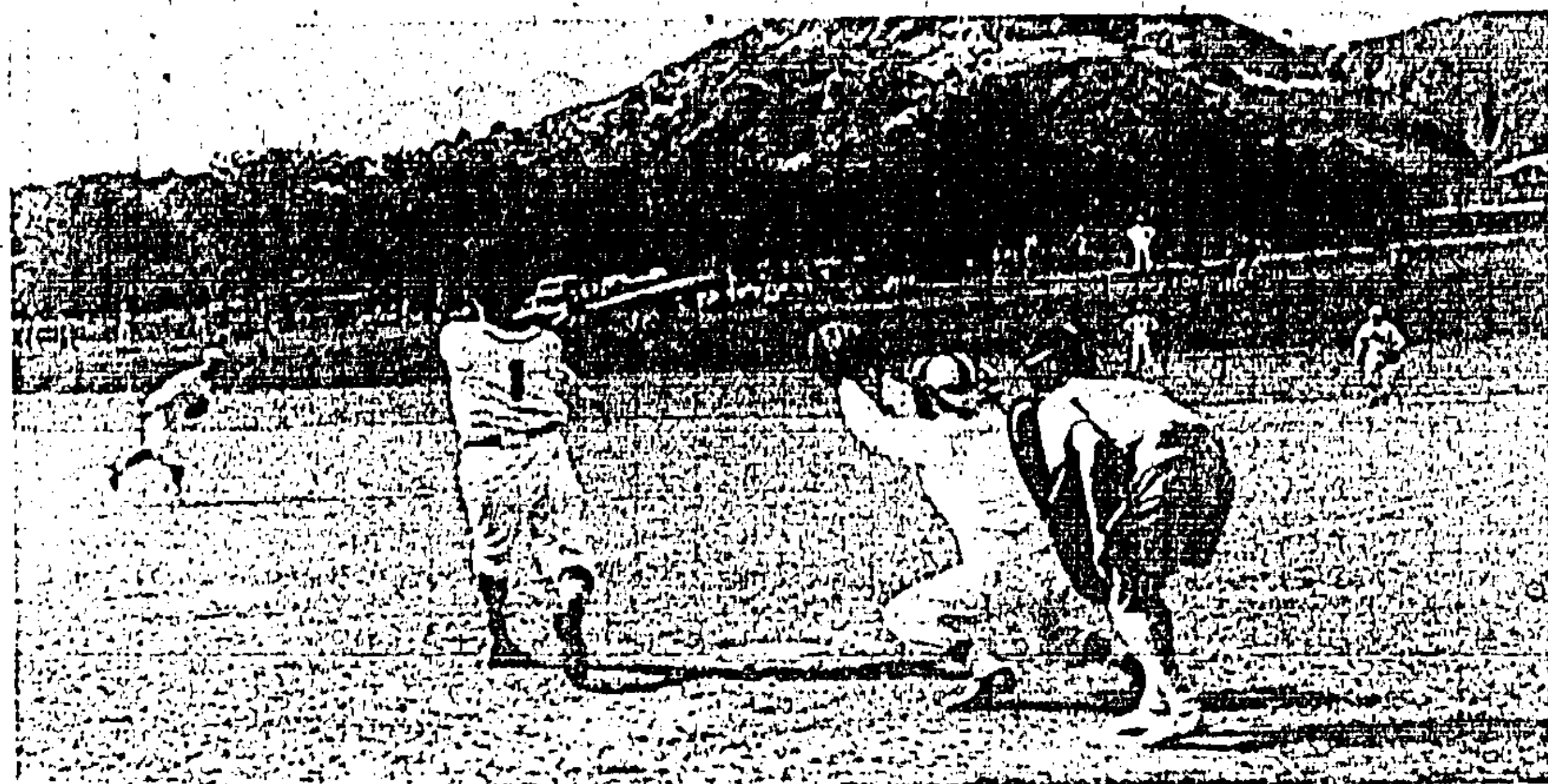
POUNDING out thirteen base-hits off the easy offerings of twirlers Paul Lau and Cecil Winglee, the marauding Mohawks thundered through with their initial win of the year, overwhelming South China's cellar-men, 18-2.

The brilliant Den Cray signalled his return to the Troquois lineup by sparking the infield at the hot corner and started at the plate to drive in five runs on two terrific clues.

The Five Nation Redskins checked in with three tallies in the first stanza when Hamlin, Charlie Waggoner and Johnny Schaberg swept across the pan on four bulging bingles.

-Adding two more markers in the 3rd, the Upper State Tribe blazed past the plate carrying thirteen "swinging" runs on a wild scoring whoopee, in the last three frames.

Hurler Johnny Schaberg's fast "awooopers" had the South China gang, completely baffled as the limited Caroline Hillman to four scattered blows.



Chicago Cubs Fined \$500

One Player Over Limit

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP).—Ball games should be won on the field and not on rules technicalities, says Ford Frick, President of the National League.

Because of this opinion he fined the Chicago Cubs \$500 yesterday for having 20 players, one more than the limit, but said the Cubs' two victories over Brooklyn May 18 and 19, which the Dodgers had protested, would stand unchanged. Frick ruled that Chicago technically added a player May 17 when General Manager James Gallagher issued a \$500 recall check to Montreal and ordered outfielder Charley Gilbert to leave the International League club and go to Philadelphia for treatment of an injured ankle. Gilbert had been obtained in the recent Billy Herman deal with a provision that he left temporarily on option at Montreal, a Dodger farm. At the time of the Dodger protest he had not yet signed a Chicago contract or reported to the club.

Cubs Exonerated

FRICK exonerated the Cubs of any intention to violate the rule and added that any action that would establish a precedent whereby games might be forfeited or ordered replayed on a protest based on a technical rule that in no sense affected the play on the field would be harmful to the game. Gallagher said he was going to protest payment of the fine "because I think the Cubs were right. As I understand the rules there was no violation." He also disclosed Gilbert probably would not be able to play for a month.

Golf

Valley Summer Foursomes Semi-Finals

Results of the semi-finals of the Happy Valley First Summer Foursomes were:

T. B. Low and Collings beat Dennis and Hillier 4 and 3; Powell and Butler received walk-over from Willerton and Price.

The July qualifying competition of the Admon Cup has been cancelled owing to lack of entries, and the final of the Junior Section Championship has been postponed to July 20.

H.K. ELECTRIC BOWLS RINKS

The following rinks have been selected to represent the Hong-kong Electric B. C. in their lawn bowls league match against the Police at North Point on Saturday, commencing at 3.30 p.m.:

J. F. Barron, C. E. Gahagan, A. G. Gardner and L. de Rome. W. E. Baker, W. Stonehouse, A. F. Paul and J. K. Sloan. A. P. Turbuck, A. G. Everett, S. Denoon and J. F. Lunny. Reserve, J. Roscoe.

STOP THIS ONE! Doc Molthen (Mohawks) in the act of smacking the old apple (seen just in front of the bat) in the Mohawks-S. China match on Saturday. Hal Winglee is catching, Paul Lau pitching and Welfie Welford umpiring.—Ming Yuen.

Dorothy Round Little Coaches in Canada

SEIGNIORY CLUB, Quebec.—Dorothy Round Little, the famous Wimbledon tennis star, who has become tennis coach to the Seignior Club for the summer, is, according to Mary Hardwick of England, one of the greatest women players of the game.

Major Baseball

N.Y. Giants Humble Phillies 3-2

NEW YORK, July 14 (UP).—New York Giants succeeded, though narrowly, in beating Philadelphia Phillies in the National Baseball League to-day; Brooklyn Dodgers, in the same effort, nosed out Chicago Cubs 1-0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	2	5	1
Batteries: Sewell, Lopez.			
New York	3	6	2
Batteries: Hubbell, Ode.			
Chicago	0	2	1
Batteries: Owen, McCullough.			
Brooklyn	1	0	0
Batteries: Higbe, Owen.			
Philadelphia	6	12	1
Batteries: Johnson, Warren, Livingston.			
St. Louis	7	1	1
Batteries: Krist, Nahom, Padgett.			

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R	H	E
New York	1	8	3
Batteries: Brewer, Stancan.			
Rosar.			
Chicago	7	9	1
Batteries: Hagen, Tresh.			
Philadelphia	2	3	0
Batteries: Marchildon, Hadley, Hayes.			
Detroit	4	9	2
Batteries: Bridges, Sullivan.			

U.S. Collegiate Swimming Records for 1941

NEW YORK, May 27.—The list of swimming records for 1941 approved by the National Collegiate A. A. was released to-day by Philip S. Harburger, chairman of the committee in charge, and it discloses that 34 registered standards were broken or tied, 12 by varsity stars and 11 each by college freshmen and schoolboys.

Outstanding in the varsity field was the beating several times of the intercollegiate and world record of 3:30.7 for the 440 yard relay. The Yale four of Thomas Britton, Richard Kelly, Edward Pope and Howard Johnson eventually dropped the N. C. A. A. mark to 3:28.6, but it deserves mention that the three last named and Robert Bennett, a freshman, lowered the world time to 3:27.7 at an A. A. U. meet.

Six In One Day
ONE of the most remarkable features of the season was the shattering of six long course records and the equalling of another by Michigan contenders at a single two-day carnival.

James Welsh scored twice on the occasion clipping the freestyle figures for 220 yards from 2:18.7 to 2:16.0 and 440 yards from 5:08.7 to 5:05.3.

Noteworthy also were the shading of the short course time for the 300 yard medley relay from 2:55 to 2:54.5 by the Wolverine trio of Francis Heydt, James Skinner and Gus Shramet, and the tying of the 100-yard freestyle mark of 0:51.0 by William Prew, of Wayne.

William Powlson, of the University of Washington, reduced the short course record for 50 yards free style from 0:23.8 to 0:23.0 and that for 100 yards, 20-yard course, from 0:53.5 to 0:52.7.

Schoolboy Stars
THIS year's highlight was the rise to fame of two of the greatest schoolboy swimmers ever developed, William Smith Jr., of Baldwin

Miss Hardwick, who was in Montreal recently to discuss the plans for her forthcoming exhibition games with Mrs. Little, for the benefit of the Canadian Red Cross, said that her countrywoman could compete easily with the three greatest players in the world, the late Suzanne Lenglen, Helen Wills and Alice Marble (an opinion, incidentally, shared by Miss Marble).

"Dorothy Round is certainly the greatest woman player they ever had in England and when on her game, is a stylist of rare perfection," said Miss Hardwick. "I still can recall a game I played with her on the great centre court at Wimbledon in 1936 when I was on the Wightman Cup Team for the first time. Her speed and perfect stroking then I have always remembered."

Her Career

MRS LITTLE first played tennis with no thought of becoming any more than an ordinary player until the age of 19 when she played in her first tournament.

This occurred in North Wales in 1926 and her performance attracted the attention of the local press. Encouraged, she entered and won the Worcestershire Junior Championships the following week.

The next year she played in London for the first time and surprised everyone by nearly beating Betty Nuthall who, even then, was world famous.

Famous Figure

SINCE those early days Dorothy Round has become an internationally well known figure in the tennis world.

She won the Wimbledon championship twice, first when she defeated Helen Jacobs in 1934 and again in 1937 when she won from the Polish star, Jadwiga Jedrejowska.

She won the mixed doubles championships at Wimbledon three times, once with H. Miki of Japan and in 1935 and 1936 with Fred Perry.

From 1932 to 1937 she was ranked first in Great Britain and was a member of the British Wightman Cup team which visited the United States in 1935.

She has toured the world twice winning championships in Australia, United States (the 1935 Pacific Coast championships at Los Angeles when she defeated Alice Marble) and in New Zealand.

Keen On Coaching

MRS LITTLE, who is in Canada for the war's duration with her small son, Ian, enters the teaching ranks for the first time when she turns to coaching on the Seignior Club courts this summer.

Several other fields were open to the British star, who is the author of two books entitled "Tennis for Girls" and "Modern Lawn Tennis," but her desire to teach the game was foremost.

H. S. Walluku, Hawaii, and Henry Kozlowski, of Lane Technical, Chicago.

Smith cut the national high school short course standards for 220 yards freestyle from 2:15.6 to 2:14 and 440 yards from 5:02.5 to 4:57.7.

In A. A. U. competition he sliced the world short course record for 440 yards from 4:40.8 to 4:38.5 and the American long course marks for 200 meters from 2:13.8 to 2:10.0, 400 meters from 4:40 to 4:44.1 and 800 meters from 10:07 to 10:03.

Kozlowski brought down the short course time for 100 yards freestyle from 0:53.2 to 0:52.0 and registered 0:52.4 in missing second place by a touch in the national A. A. U. championship.

Jul. 28/51.

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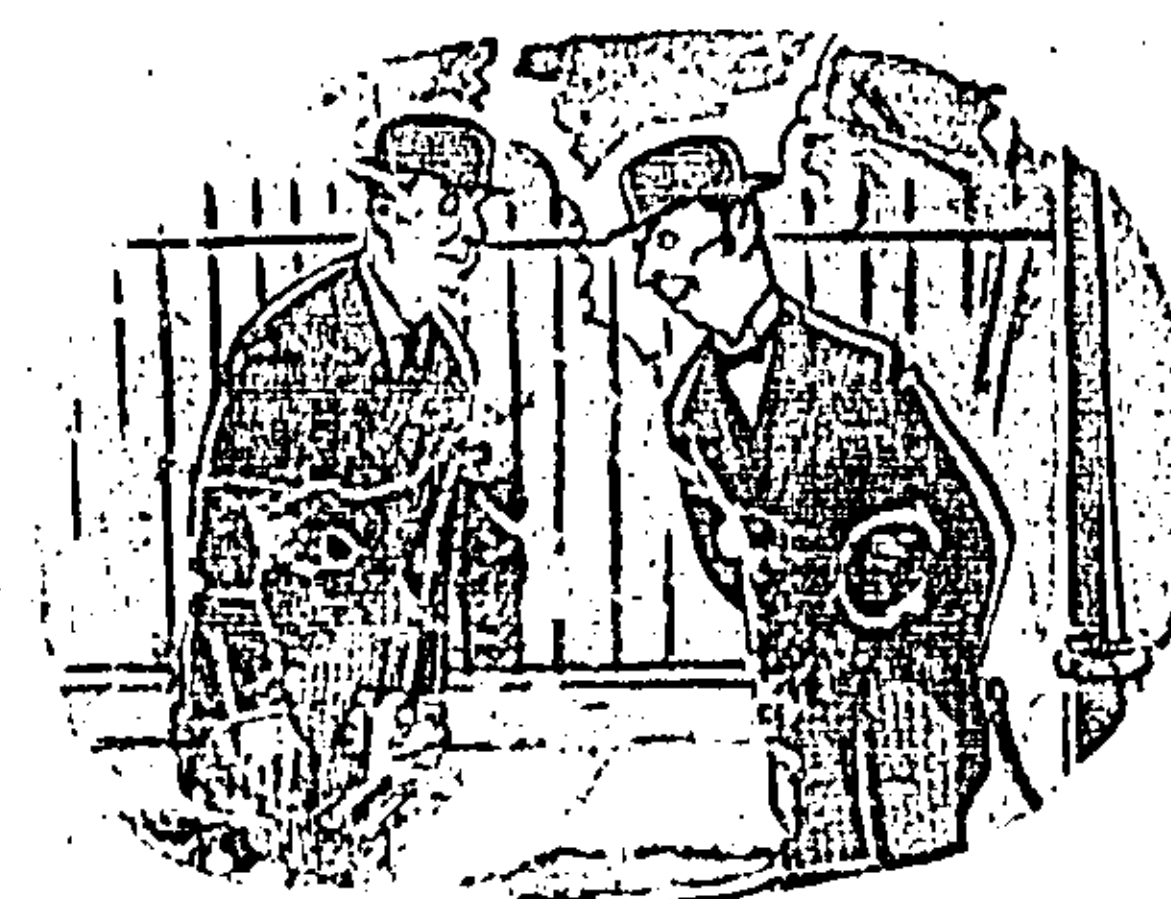
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"Morning, Mr. Hawkins, I see our gentlemen were at the mid-night oil last night."

"Yes, Mr. Higgs, they had me on my feet till four, mixing them drinks. I trust your gentleman got home safe."

"Quite safe, thank you, Mr. Hawkins. But what's your gentleman been giving him? Birdseed? He got up at eight and started singing in his bath!"

"My gentleman always sings at his ablutions."

"What! Never wakes up with a thick head?"

"Thick head? Most emphatically no. Not since he took to Rose's Lime Juice. Swears there's something about Rose's that kills a hangover stone dead."

"Rose's Lime Juice, you said? I'll see my gentleman orders a crate. I'm much obliged to you, Mr. Hawkins."

"A pleasure, Mr. Higgs."



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Nitta Maru	Monday	23th July	
Kamakura Maru	Tuesday	12th Aug.	
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER (starts from Kobe)			
Hikawa Maru	Wednesday	6th Aug.	
NEW YORK via Japan & Panama			
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Hilo & San Francisco			
Awata Maru (starts from Kobe)	Sunday	27th July	
COLOMBO & MADRAS via Singapore			
Hakodate Maru	Monday	4th Aug.	
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila			
Husimi Maru	Monday	1st Sept.	
SAIGON			
Matumoto Maru	Thursday	17th July	
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo			
Hakeme Maru	Wednesday	23rd July	
RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore			
Matumoto Maru	Thursday	17th July	
Kobe & YOKOHAMA			
Nagato Maru	Tuesday	22nd July	
Nitta Maru	Monday	23th July	
Kamakura Maru	Tuesday	12th Aug.	
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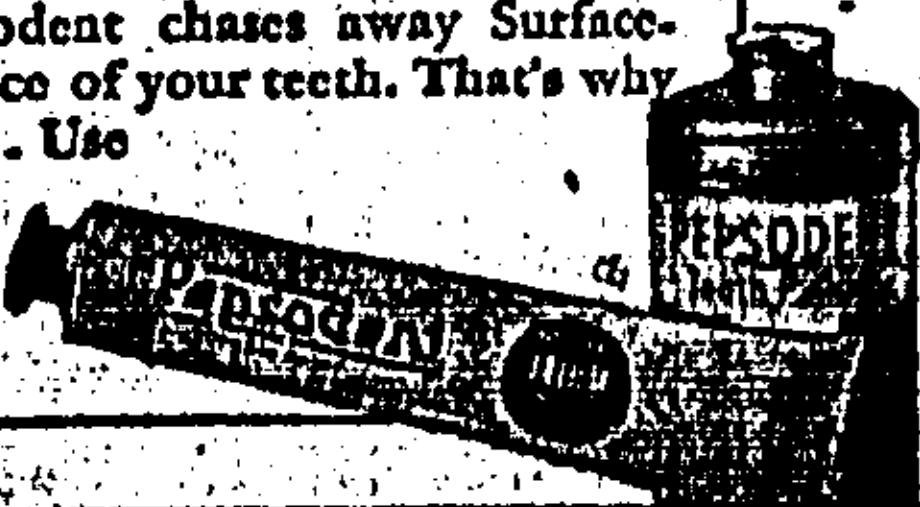
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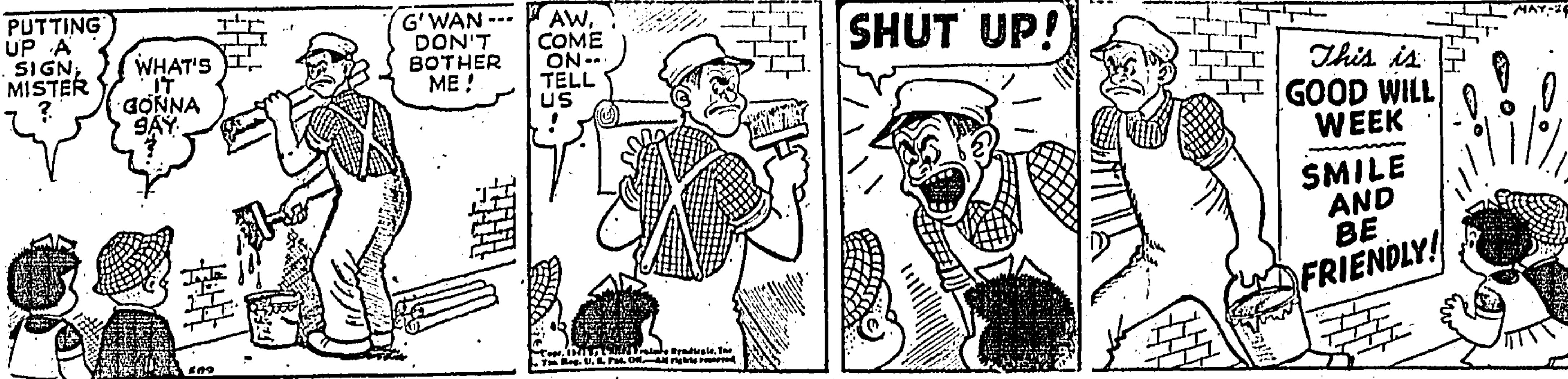
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NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



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Ministers Set Hat Styles

By Alison Settle

LONDON, July 14 (UP).—London hat-makers, curiously enough, have never made better hats than they have turned out since the war.

There are two possible reasons: first of all, two of Britain's best-known statesmen—Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden—have made the nation hat-conscious and, secondly, British buyers, since the collapse of France, have not been able to make their periodic once-in-three-weeks trips to Paris to bring over fresh French models.

So the London hat-makers have been asked to make hats for private clients, as well as design models for the big department stores and stores in the provinces.

Definitely both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden have left their mark on the shape of women's hats. There are many miniature copies of men's hats, of the dented "Anthony Eden" which once we called a Homburg. It is not, however, made in felt as you might suppose, but in all sorts of very English fabrics. You find that shining, cottons make these enchanting tiny hats, boat shaped, with cleft crowns and gently uprolled trims. On that the silks are used to make them those exquisite hand-made silks which are woven in Spitalfields in London and have been woven there for hundreds of years. There are such tiny hats in linen, plain and striped, and, for the colder days, in the finest, lightest weight of tropical suitings, in shepherd's plaids or glenquhart checks.

Pale Felts

London is making hats of the palest felts. You might think that with the dust that inevitably rises in a city liable to air raids women would eschew pale tints, but that is not at all the case. They are buying delicate fine felts in pale pink and pale blue, and match hats and gloves to go out to lunch at Mirabell restaurant or at the Coo d'Or with husbands on leave. You even find the finest white felts in wide brimmed shapes, sometimes felt and straw faced together.

Nor are the shapes those which seem practical in a city where work on bombed buildings cause dust to be always in the air, for the wide brimmed hat with gently upturned shape is the favorite—in fact, our old friend the "bretel." And whereas in past generations ribbons were used to bind round crowns, now they are used to underface the edges of brims.

Hair Attention

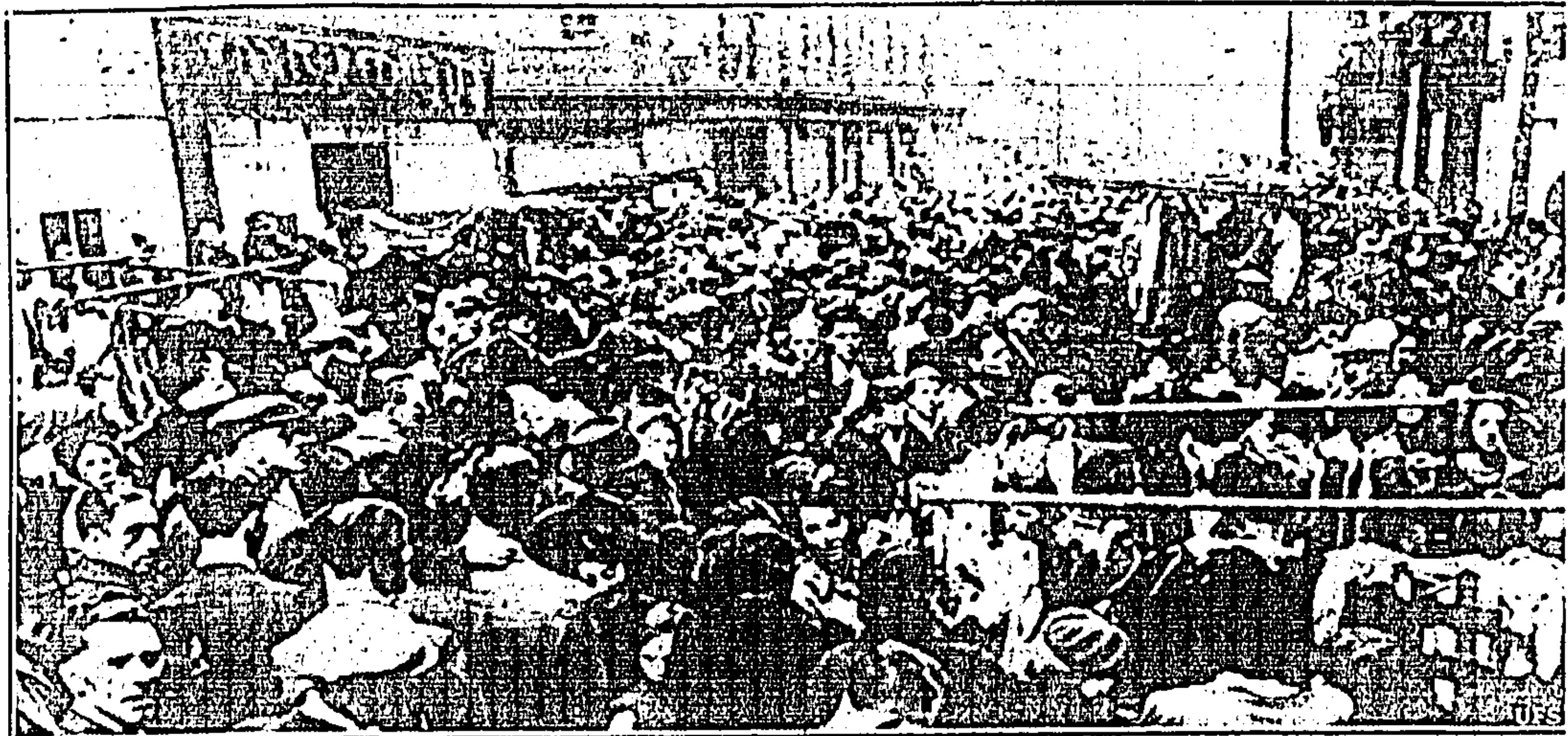
Bonnets are worn by the young girls and miniature bonnets by married women accompany the elegantly cut and fitted town coats. You will get a closely fitted black cloth coat worn with a tiny black silk or satin bonnet, showing the hair worn in big curls high over the forehead. For Englishwomen are not neglecting their hairdressers because they are, in the midst of war.

At my own hairdressers I regularly sit under the dryer next to the Countess of Carlisle, famous for the beauty of her dark hair and her green eyes. She is the Chief Commandant of the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service, in charge of tens of thousands of women in the British Army. However busy she is, in she comes regularly, dressed in her khaki Army uniform, to have her hair shampooed, cut and set.

Turbans Popular

Young girl's bonnets have far bigger off-the-face brims, and have less trimming and more line to them. The turned back brims may be scalloped. They may be made in rough straws for hot days, in the fine pale felts for cooler days, or in fabric to match the facings on a coat, or actually matching a blouse or dress. Pulled-forward berets in cottons or silks are also favoured by young girls. Feather toques, on the other hand, are the married woman's choice.

Night time turbans are worn in restaurants in London, but evening entertaining is far more often offered in the home, and men on leave prefer the atmosphere of home to the lights and music of the restaurant. Here again it is a question of what is appropriate. Girls wear chiffon turbans in pale tones, the ends falling to the shoulder. Married women wear linen or satin turbans, closely bound and held by jewels on either side of the twist or knot at the front.



RUSH FOR CLOTHES—Announcement of clothes rationing brought this jam in Petticoat Lane, London, famous second-hand shopping district, as customers rushed to stock up on clothing before ban went on. Clerks worked double time in shoe stalls.

Plane Turned Into Sailboat, Parachutes Made Into Sails

LONDON, May 17.—Three young airmen made a forced landing in their amphibian plane in the Atlantic 10 miles off the coast of Africa. . . . They turned their machine into a sailboat, using parachutes for sails. . . . They paddled more than 24 hours in their rubber dinghy. . . . Finally they were picked up by a fishing boat.

Here is their story:

The cruiser Birmingham was off the African coast when her Walrus amphibian aircraft was catapulted off for a dawn patrol. Aboard it was a pilot, observer and airgunner.

The observer described what happened. After completing their patrol, they were unable to find the Birmingham and wireless signals were not acknowledged.

Miles From Land

"We were then hundreds of miles from land and decided to get as close as possible before our petrol ran out," he said. "We made a good landing about 100 miles from the coast."

"All we knew was that Africa was somewhere to the East. There seemed nothing we could do about getting there. "Later in the day we had a brain-wave. We got out our parachutes and rigged them as sails. We took turns keeping watch with field glasses. The pilot was incapacitated by seasickness. We had only seven cigarettes among us."

Next day they sighted land. But the wind changed and started driving them offshore. "We downed sail and tried towing a bucket as a dregue (a buoy at the end of a harpoon) but could not check our way. In the end we decided to take to the rubber dinghy."

Right Off Course

"We loaded it with distress flares, emergency flying rations, three plants of water, an axe, and floor boards from the plane as paddles. Then we opened the camera hatch of the Walrus to make it sink."

"All day and night we paddled on, steering by compass. During the night we became very sleepy. First I fell asleep and lost my paddle then port side fell asleep. Bows woke up and announced we were 300 degrees off our course. That happened again and again."

Next morning, he continued, they saw land seven miles away. But the dinghy began to lose buoyancy and "after four or five hours we were up to our knees in water."

"Suddenly we sighted something which looked like a destroyer, so we fired off distress signals. It shooed away and we realized it was really a native fishing boat. Then another fishing boat came from the shore and picked us up."

The negroes aboard said they were British. One, Richard Graham, promised to take the airmen to Freetown.

Taken To Freetown

"First they gave us water to wash the salt off our bodies. Then they cooked fish on a brazier in the boat and we ate that with rice. Then Richard Graham went ashore and got provisions for the voyage to Freetown."

Asked what they wanted as a reward, the leader said he wished to have a certificate to show he had helped in the war. "We wrote out a certificate, and also gave them canvas for new sails, rope, and £220, a small fortune for them," said the observer.

New Trachoma Treatment May Save Eyes of Many

PHOENIX, Arizona, July 14 (UP).—Discovery of a treatment for trachoma, dread eye disease, that may save the sight of millions of persons all over the world, has been announced by the U.S. Indian medical service.

After eight years of intensive experiments with many types of drugs, the Indian service discovered that it could halt progress of the disease and even cure it by the use of sulfanilamide.

The result has been relief for 35,000 Indian sufferers from the "ancient scourge," as the disease is called, and for a like number of white persons afflicted with the ailment. One-third of the Navajos are sufferers.

Eight years ago the Indian service medical staff began a serious campaign of experimentation with trachoma. They discovered that the disease was caused by a virus and not a "bacillus granulosis" as was believed formerly.

First experiments with the use of sulfanilamide pills were made on the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota by Dr Fred Lee, Indian service physician.

Internal Doses

Dr Lee took two patients who had been treated externally several years without improvement. He gave them internal doses of sulfanilamide daily for five days until their eyes cleared. They were discharged at the end of a month, their cases described as "arrested."

Similar treatment of 200 other Indian victims of the disease met with success. Inflamed eyes cleared up and lost their aversion to light under the treatment. Patients were cured in an average of two weeks.

The Indian service spread use of the treatment to all its reservations where sufferers were located. Many cures were achieved, first among school children and then among adults.

Until this treatment was discovered and tested, trachoma long had been one of the most baffling afflictions of mankind. It affected the eyes of the peoples of Palestine, Greece, Syria, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Thailand and French Indo-China. Medical experts estimated that one-third of the population of China and 98 per cent. of the population of Egypt had suffered the disease. The malady is prevalent in Poland, Spain and Germany. Greece suffered an epidemic of it in 1922.

A Number He Can Always Remember

KINSTON, North Carolina, July 14 (UP).—The state employment service's local office has turned up a man with the perfect Social Security number—one that can be remembered. The man registered for work with No. 123456789.

PORTUGUESE FUN FAIR Shanghai Events

The Fun Fair organized by the Portuguese community in Shanghai to raise funds for educational maintenance of indigent Portuguese children in the northern port was held in the grounds of the Portuguese Consulate-General on Saturday, July 3.

The affair was very well supported, and the attendance exceeded all expectations.

In spite of the sultry weather, the afternoon saw countless children present, all seemingly determined to miss none of the many opportunities for fun provided for them, which included a full boxing programme in which "Charlie Chase" Colina was the main attraction.

A very pleasing feature of the afternoon's proceedings was that a number of underprivileged youngsters were permitted to enter in all the fun free of charge and even to try their luck at dips into ponds and fortune barrels.

U. P. Correspondent Gains Award

Jan Yndrich, United Press correspondent who was the only newspaperman to report the siege of Tobruk from the inside, was awarded the annual plaque for outstanding achievement in reporting important events, by the National Headliners Club, a newspaper organization in New York, on June 20.

Mr Yndrich was the only American correspondent inside the fortress when it was surrounded by the Germans. In an interview in New York, he said that Nazi panzer divisions would not be able to make much progress in Egypt so long as the British troops were able to hold out in Tobruk.

He thought the British would be able to hold the place indefinitely.

Judy Garland Engaged

HOLLYWOOD, May 29.—Mrs Ethel Gilmore announced the engagement of her daughter, Film Star Judy Garland, to Dave Rose, 30, composer and orchestra leader yesterday.

La Guardia Will Stand If Wanted

NEW YORK, July 14 (UP).—The New Deal was believed to be urging Tammany Hall and other Democratic organizations to accept Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia as their candidate for Mayor of New York City.

LaGuardia was elected the first time as an intractable enemy of Tammany Hall, and its affiliated Democratic organizations in the other boroughs. He swept Tammany men out of office. Though "reformed" and reorganized, Tammany failed to prevent his re-election.

Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Berle, Jr., urged the affiliated Young Democrats to enter LaGuardia's name in the Democratic primary. The Young Democrats is a New Deal organization and its members took his endorsement, coming so soon after LaGuardia's appointment as head of the office of civilian defence, as having President Roosevelt's blessing.

LaGuardia had said in a speech recently that he would seek re-election in this fall's election, only if the people demonstrated that they wanted him. It gave impetus to a draft movement under way for weeks and Berle added to this by suggesting that LaGuardia should be entered in the primaries of the Republican and American Labour parties as well.

LaGuardia was elected the first time as a Republican, the second time as an American Labourite.

Russian Film Of German Invasion

The Russians seem to have fully anticipated the current war with the Nazis, for not so long ago the Soviet film industry produced a number of films with a patriotic motive, mostly stressing the German menace to Russian territory. One of these films, "Alexander Nevsky," opens to-day at the Lee Theatre.

The picture deals with German aggression in the thirteenth century, and shows how Prince Alexander led Novgorod people and peasants in the successful campaign which finally ousted the invaders.

Cinema-goers used to American methods of film production will find the picture a bit on the slow side, but it is, in fact, a fine production, possessing good continuity of scenes and acting. The photography is excellent, the attention paid to effective composition achieving some really admirable results.

English subtitles will help non-Russian audiences to understand the story and dialogue.

Hearing Foreign Radio Puts 1,496 In Gaol

BERLIN, June 5.—An indication of the number of Germans who, in disobedience of law, listened to foreign broadcasts was given when the official news agency yesterday reported the number arrested on that charge.

Between April, 1940, and March, 1941, the D. N. B. declares, 1,496 persons were arrested and 1,231 of them convicted. Twenty-six persons received jail sentences up to four months. Fines up to 300 marks were imposed upon 1,300.

One man, according to reports, was sentenced to death. He, however, not only listened to foreign broadcasts but distributed the reports he heard on mimeographed sheets.

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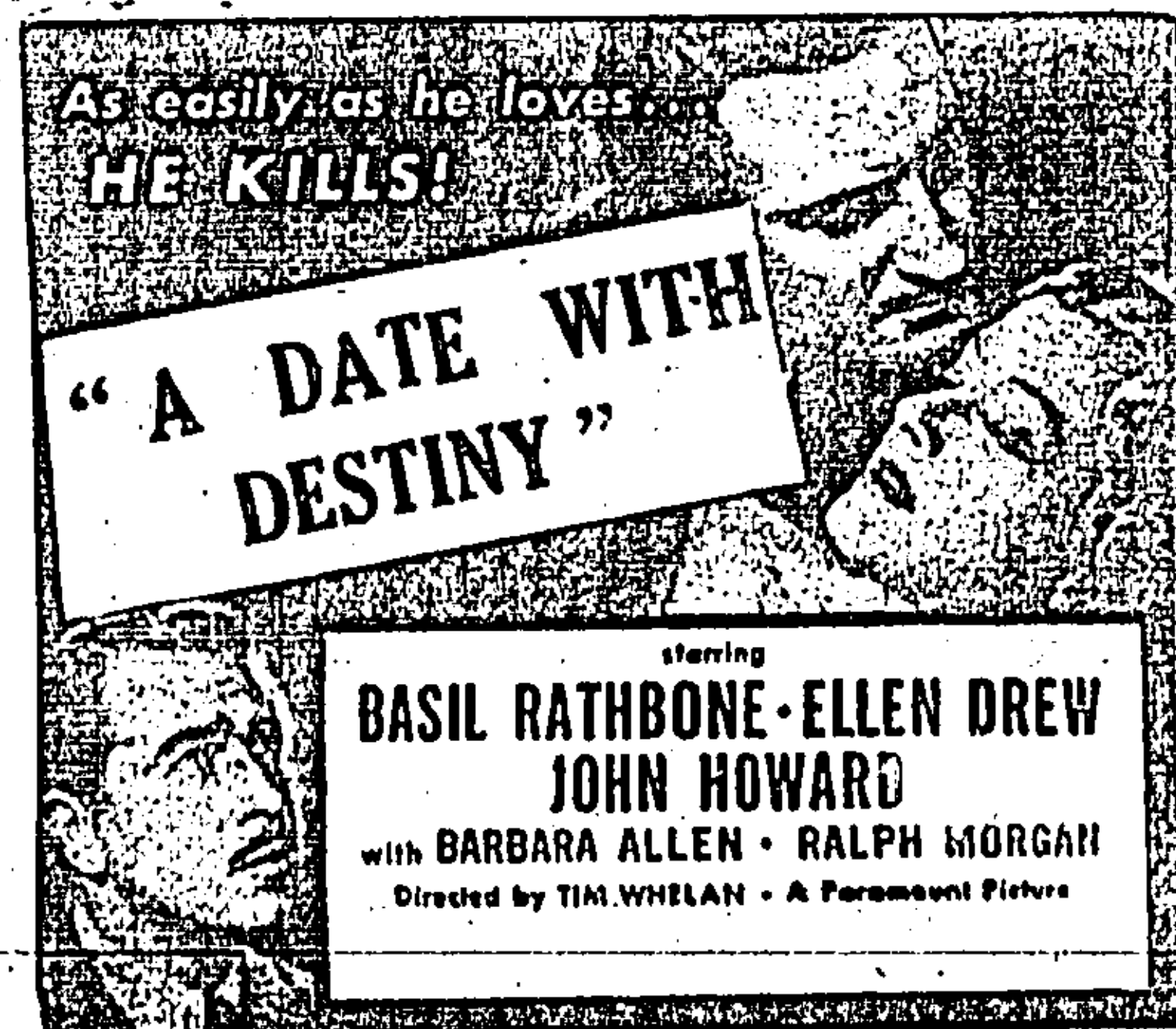


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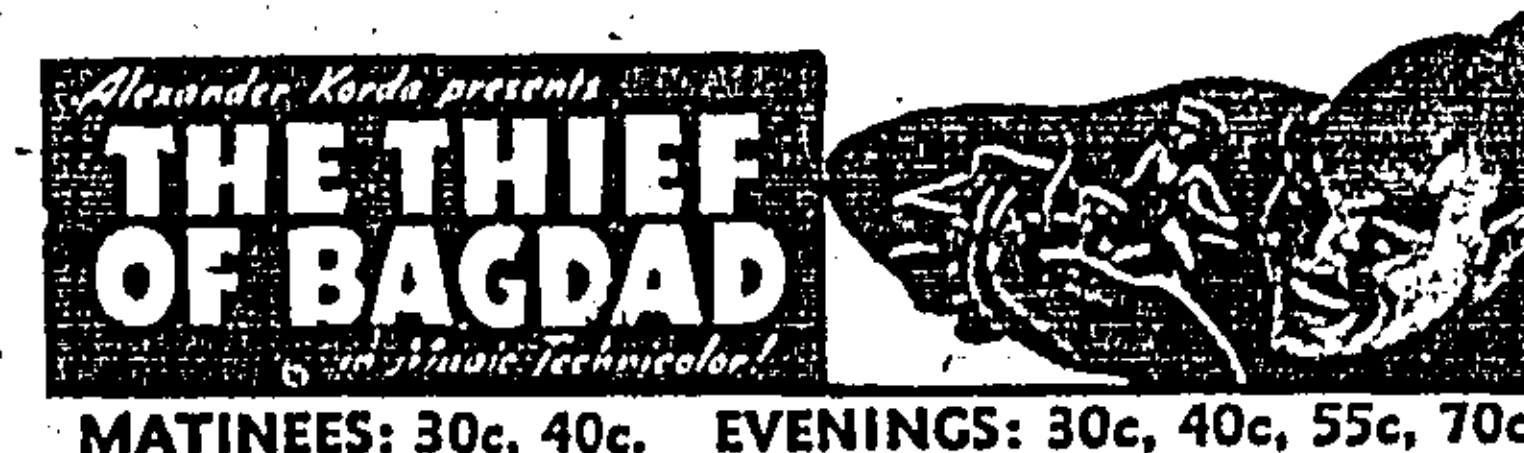
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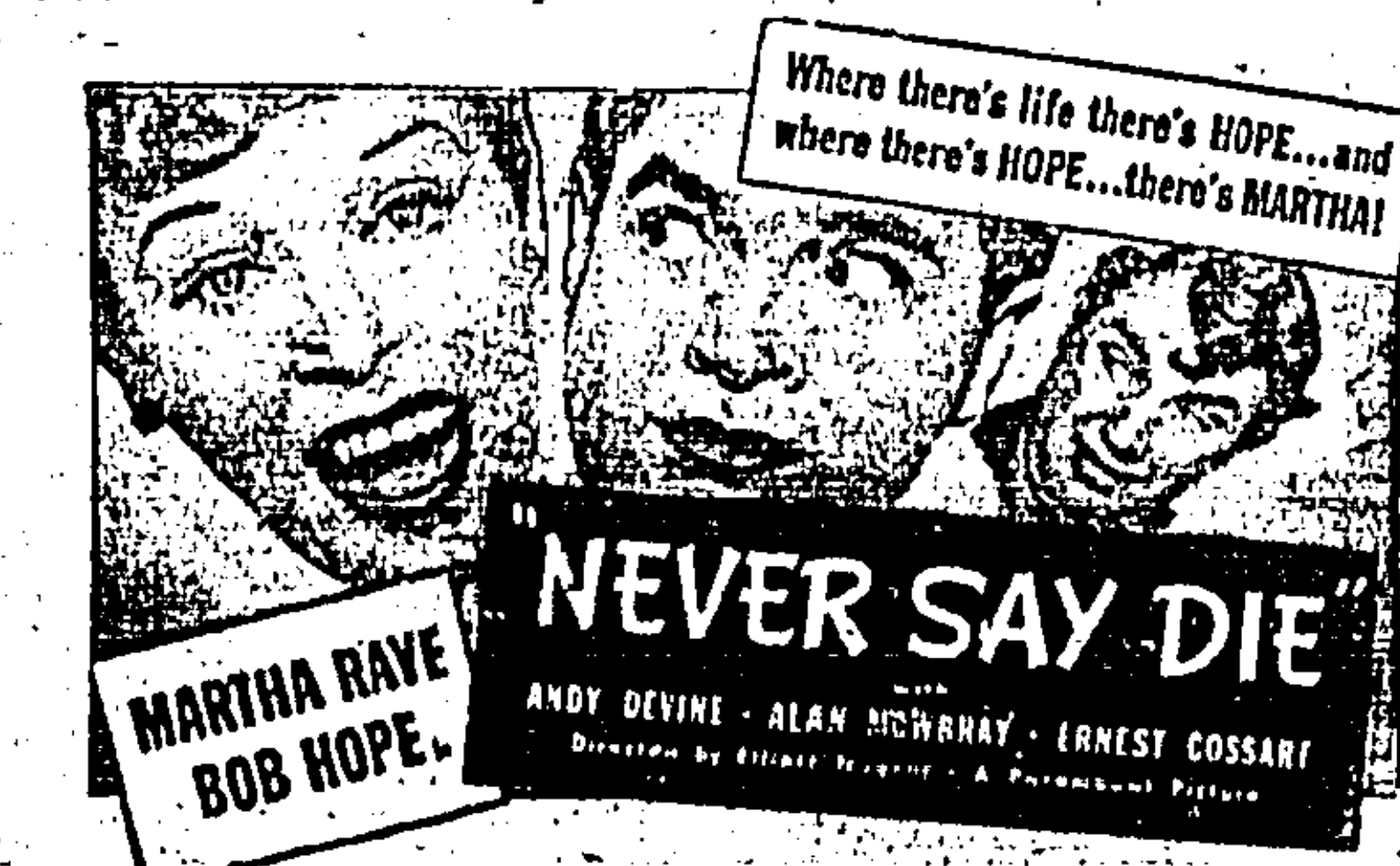


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Syria Won Without Alienating Arabs

FROM PAGE ONE

Invasion in the Hitler sense of the word but merely occupation for the purpose of military and strategic insurance.
Syria is no longer isolated but becomes a member of the sterling bloc. She is freed from the effect of the British blockade and resumes her place in the economy of the whole Near East.

Armistice Talks Resume
ACRE, July 14 (UP).—The armistice talks were resumed at 11.10 a.m. to-day with General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson presiding and General Dever Dillio again representing General Dentz. It is indicated that signature to the armistice will follow shortly.

Hard Campaign
JERUSALEM, July 14 (Reuters).—"It has been a peculiar campaign and a severe campaign," declared a military spokesman at General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's headquarters at the last of the daily press conferences on the Syrian campaign to-day.

The spokesman pointed out that the allies were faced with extremely difficult terrain favouring the defence, and in addition were opposed by well-trained and well-led troops, who fought with skill and determination. In view of this, great credit is due to the Allies, who, while avoiding "blitz" tactics, had fought with such tenacious skill and valour in all sectors that General Dentz was compelled to ask for terms after only 34 days of fighting.

Peace With Honour
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
VICHY, July 14 (UP).—The Government has authorised General Dentz to sign a military armistice recognising the British right to military occupation, while the French troops will receive war honours and will not be taken prisoner, instead, they will be repatriated with other high civil functionaries.

It was explained that after the Government had rejected the British Government's political demands, General Dentz was authorised to negotiate exclusively with the British military officials, but to the exclusion of the de Gaulleists. The statement added, "General Dentz has scrupulously respected the instructions. That is what permitted France to transform the political ultimatum which could not be signed without dishonour into an honourable military convention."

Armistice Signed
ACRE, July 14 (Reuters).—The Armistice Convention has been officially signed and ratified by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and General de Verdillac.

Nazis To Be Made To Suffer By R.A.F.

FROM PAGE ONE

heavy assaults. Your organisation, vigilance and devotion to duty must be raised to the highest intensity. We do not expect to hit without being hit back.

Undaunted Purpose
"We shall not turn from our purpose, however sombre the road, however grievous the cost, because we know that out of this tide of tribulation will be born a new freedom and glory for all mankind."

Mr Churchill declared that the thought of the manner in which the public had carried out the civil defence, involving the lives of many millions, made him glad to-day to pay his tribute and to recall in the name of His Majesty's Government their gratitude to all civil authorities in London who had learned from such expert authorities as Sir John Anderson and Mr Herbert Morrison.

Currency Expert Holds Conferences

FROM PAGE ONE

Chairman of the Board and General Manager of the Shanghai Commercial & Banking Corporation, Mr. C. T. Chen, General Manager of the Bank of China, and Mr. Walter Freese, assistant to Mr. Fox, toured Kowloon, Kwunming, Luichow, Hengyang, Shichow, Kanchow and Nanking in the Southwest, while the other companies Mr. Fox and Dr. William T. Taylor, visited Shanghai.

Mr. Chen's party has also arrived in Hongkong. Mr. Fox said that he had had talks with Mr. Chen and his associates to-day. On the basis of the findings of the two parties, a formula will be worked out for the stabilisation of Chinese currency.

No British Representative
Mr. Fox also made the rather surprising revelation that as far as he knew, Britain had not yet officially nominated a representative to the Currency Stabilisation Board.

Col Donovan's Confidence

NEW YORK, July 14 (Reuters).—"We are confident of ultimate victory."

This declaration was made by Colonel William Donovan, who has been appointed by President Roosevelt as Co-ordinator of Defence Information, speaking on the occasion of Bastille Day celebrations. Colonel Donovan added: "We made a tragic mistake in withdrawing after the victory in 1918. We shall not make that mistake again."

Britain & Extrality

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
CHUNGKING, July 14 (UP).—Foreign Minister, Dr. Quo Tsi-chi, to-day sent a note to the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, saying that China appreciates the expression of friendship made on July 4 in which Britain stated that she is ready to negotiate for the abolition of extrality when peace is restored.



LAST OF FASCIST SHIP—Italian sea raider Ramb I was recently sunk in Indian Ocean by British cruiser Leander and New Zealand naval forces. Top, last of raider's crew quits ship, as fire breaks out from shelling. Centre, ship enveloped in flames. Bottom, raider plunges to bottom, leaving cloud of smoke.

Greek War Heroes Decorated

Appointments and awards for gallantry and distinguished services in effecting the withdrawal from the beaches of Greece under fire and in the face of many and great difficulties of many thousands of troops of the Allied Armies have been announced recently in a Supplement to the London Gazette, which stated:

These appointments and awards form a first list in recognition of those whose good services in the withdrawal have so far been reported. In particular the men decorated are those few only whose gallantry and good work have so far been brought to notice. A further list of awards for services in this operation will shortly be published.

The list is as follows:
K.C.B. (Military Division).—Vice-Admiral Henry Daniel Pridham-Wippell, C.B., C.V.O. This appointment is made also in recognition of Vice-Admiral Pridham-Wippell's fine service in command of his Majesty's ships at the victory of Cape Matapan.

C.B. (Military Division).—Rear-Admiral Harold Tom Ballie-Graham, D.S.O., D.E.
C.B.E. (Military Division).—Acting Captain Robert Crawford Crooks, R.N. (retired).
O.B.E. (Military Division).—Commander Alec Fearn, R.N. (retired); Commander Ralph Lindsay Fisher, D.S.O., R.N.
Distinguished Service Order.—Capt. G. Grantham, R.N.; Lt.-Col. H. N. C. Willmott, R.N.; H.M.S. Nile; Lt.-Col. J. W. Best, R.N.R. (Retd.); Surg. Lt. A. G. Campbell, M.B., B.S., R.A.N.R.; Temp. Sub-Lt. J. D. Sutton, R.N.V.R.

Distinguished Service Cross.—Lt.-Col. J. E. Clark, R.N.; Lt.-Col. P. C. Hutton, R.N.; Lt.-Col. L. A. Lowe, R.N.R.; Lt.-Col. J. I. Miller, D.S.O., R.N.; Lt. E. A. F. Doughty, R.N.; Lt. T. D. Herdick, R.N.; Lt. J. I. Jones, R.N.R.; Temp. Lt. A. B. Heckstall-Smith, R.N.V.R.; Temp. Lt. A. D. B. Trevor, R.N.V.R.; Temp. Lt. B. W. Waters, R.N.V.R.; Act. Sub-Lt. M. J. H. Bonner, R.N.; H.M.S. Nile; Act. Sub-Lt. C. H. Whitworth, R.N.; H.M.S. Nile; Capt. F. L. Samson; Capt. J. T. Klooster.
Distinguished Service Medal.—Master-at-Arms S. Brooksbank, H.M.S. Ajax; P.O. C. J. Stewart, H.M.S. Kandahar; P.O. T. S. Tweedle; Ldg. Smm G. F. Mortimer; Act. Ldg. Smm L. Lamb; Ldg. Stoker S. Steeman; A.B. E. A. Field; A.B. W. J. Pike, H.M.S. York; Signa J. G. Hanson, H.M.S. York.

WANT REMOVAL OF KNOX

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
CHICAGO, July 14 (UP).—The local chapter of the America First Committee declared that Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, should be removed from office on the grounds that he favours "actual open war" without the consent of Congress.

The resolution said that Colonel Knox advocated that the American navy should intervene in the present war, which would constitute an actual open war without the consent of Congress.

Syria And Iraq Traffic Resumes

DAMASCUS, July 14 (Reuters).—Trans-desert communications between Syria and Iraq, which have been interrupted since last May, are again running.
The first convoy has arrived here from Baghdad and Rubrah without encountering any difficulties.

Reds Claim To Have Sunk 13 Transports

FROM PAGE ONE

River. The announcement added that the area was stubbornly defended by snipers, who fired on German troops from windows.

The same agency reports the official German news agency which declares that German troops are "advancing on St. Petersburg (Leningrad) and won further territory yesterday after overcoming Soviet bunkers and scattered Soviet troops."

German troops, added the announcement, were exploiting the breakthrough of Stalin Line yesterday in an "irresistible advance across the Dnieper and Upper Dnena rivers. The retreating Soviet troops fought futilely, and with heavy losses to offer resistance in several positions in the Vitebsk area. The Soviet air force yesterday lost 107 planes, of which 82 were shot down in air battles and 85 were destroyed on the ground."

According to the "United Press," Berlin authoritative circles yesterday stated that they had no confirmation of overseas reports alleging that the Germans had entered Kiev.

The Cupboard Was Bare
LONDON, July 14 (Reuters).—Announcing the capture of the Soviet radio station at Barnovits to-day, the German wireless complained that the interior of the station had been completely destroyed, Soviet soldiers "having smashed up literally everything."

Not the smallest glass instrument escaped their hammer-blows. Being the most westerly Soviet transmitter, the station was of particular importance for propaganda purposes," the Nazi announcer added.

Finnish Claim Advance
HELSINKI, July 14 (Reuters).—A Finnish High Command communiqué states: "At 3 p.m. on July 10 our troops advanced to attack, after an artillery preparation, the enemy's strongly fortified positions at Ladoga and Karelia."

"In spite of the enemy's stubborn resistance, our troops broke through his positions at several points. Taking advantage of the success thus achieved, our troops have penetrated into the enemy's rear at some points to a distance of 60 kilometres from our present frontier."

"The advance continues."

Navy Asks Money For Pacific Bases

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UP).—The Navy has asked for authorization to spend over \$70,000,000 on Pacific bases including \$5,570,000 for the Cavite naval air station and \$18,605,000 on a new naval air station at Barber's Point, Hawaii.

LATE NEWS

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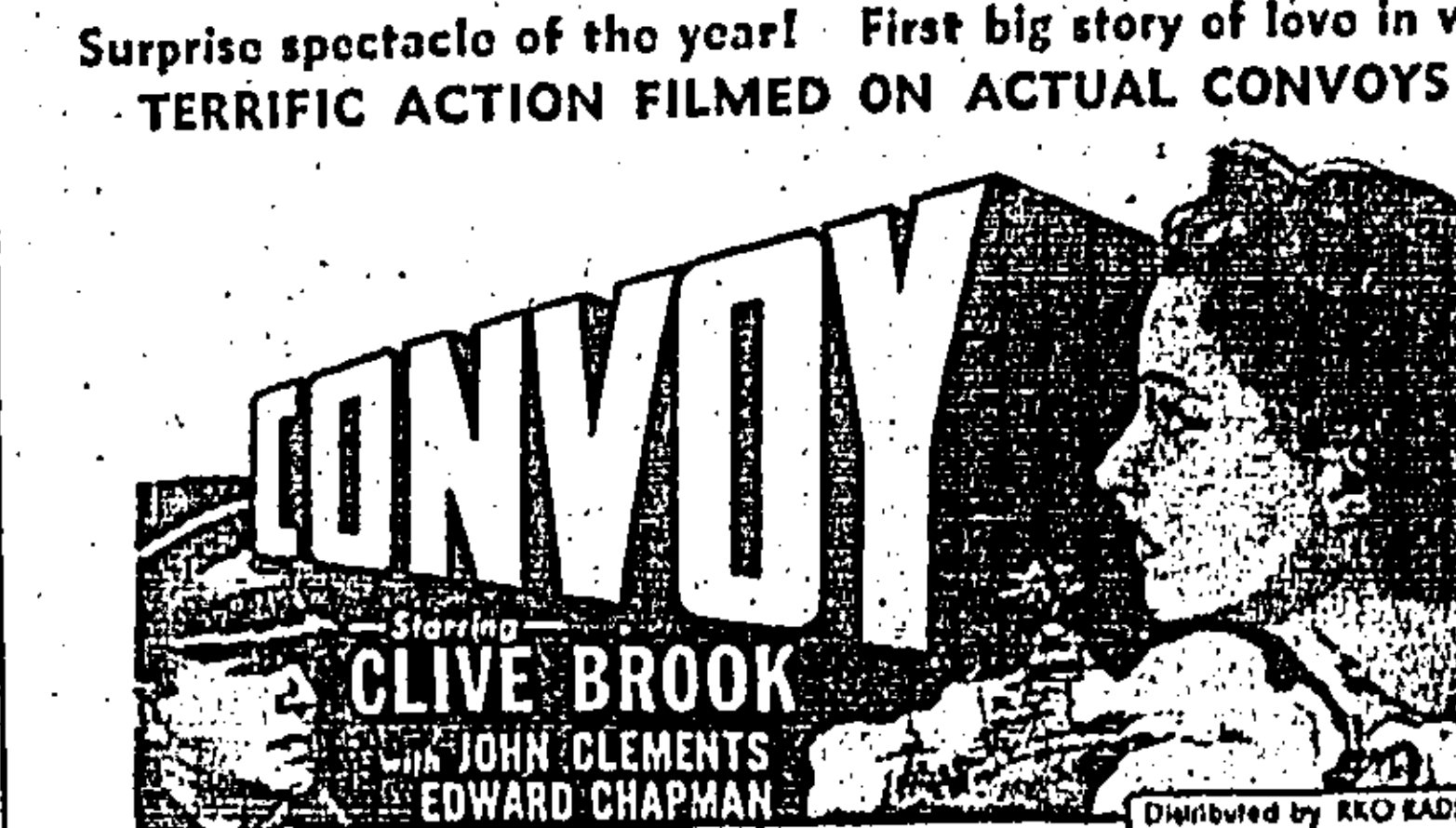
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Japanese Provocation Of Indo-China

SAIGON, July 14 (Reuters).—While the news of the continuation of Japanese press attacks against Indo-China is greeted apathetically by the general public here, it is felt that some form of Japanese action is pending in the near future.
Typical comment asserts that the apparent ability of Russian to stem the German invasion is causing Japan to relinquish ideas of a northward movement against the Soviet, and to renew the southward drive with a view to quietening the unrest in Japan due to the present static situation.

South Pacific Bases
The only real incentive would be the acquisition of advanced aeroplane and naval bases in the southern Pacific.
Except for a temporary hitch in the delivery of rice, Indo-China is fulfilling all conditions recently stipulated in the treaty to the letter.
Official and Japanese circles here apparently refuse all comment.

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WHITEAWAY'S

Reported To Be In Disgrace

Further reports have been broadcast by Moscow and Sydney radio stations alleging that Field Marshal Hermann Goering has not only fallen out of favour with Hitler, but has actually been arrested. The N.B.C. from New York declared these reports have been picked up from the air. Goering is the No. 2 man in Germany—nominated by Hitler, and normally will succeed Hitler if anything happens to the Fuehrer.



REDS CLAIM TO HAVE SUNK 13 TRANSPORTS AND TWO DESTROYERS

MOSCOW, July 14 (Reuter).—According to an official communique, transports carrying German troops and tanks were sighted in the Baltic on July 12, convoyed by destroyers, patrol boats, motor speedboats and fighter planes. The Baltic fleet inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, striking successively with planes, ships and coastal artillery.

Two destroyers were sunk together with 13 transports and a barge loaded with tanks. In addition, 13 transports and one destroyer were heavily damaged and were seen to be in flames. No losses were sustained by the Russians either in aircraft or ships.

"During July 14 fighting continued in the northwesterly, westerly and southwesterly directions.

"Our troops opposed an enemy offensive of tanks and motorised units and in repeated counter-attacks, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

"In the westerly direction, our troops and air force destroyed about 100 tanks and a great number of enemy cars.

"In the southwesterly direction, our troops defeated an enemy unit of about 3,000 men. We captured a great number of guns, machine-guns and ammunition.

"On the night of July 13 and during July 14, our air force attacked enemy aircraft on their aerodromes and struck powerful blows against enemy troops, tanks and motorised units.

"No losses were sustained on our side either in ships or aircraft."

Intensified Air Warfare

Both the Russian and German air forces played prominent parts in yesterday's fighting according to the latest reports from Berlin and Moscow.

The "United Press," quoting the Moscow High Command communique, states that the Red air fleet carried out a smashing assault, apparently again halting the Nazis in the vital Pskov, Vitebsk and Novogrudok sectors. "The Red air fleet continued to rain bombs on German air bases and resumed attacks on vital Rumanian cities—Yassi on the River Pruth, the Ploesti oil region and rail junctions in Rumania. The German losses on Sunday were 94 planes, while the Soviets lost 12."

The communique indicated there was a lull during the night, following fierce fighting throughout the day on Sunday, when the Red army was reported to be holding the Germans in the same sectors.

"Reuter" reports the official German news agency statement which declares that attacks on railway lines in the neighbourhood of Leningrad and Smolensk, as well as military objectives at Kiev were carried out by the Luftwaffe.

It is claimed that the attacks were successful, traffic on the railway being disrupted, and that sheds, warehouses and waterworks at Kiev were set afire.

Substantial damage was also claimed as the result of raids on Soviet troop concentrations in the Vitebsk and Jotomir areas.

Shock Troops In Action

"United Press" quotes the Berlin Radio which announced yesterday evening that German shock troops fought their way to the suburbs of Mogilev, 95 miles southwest of Smolensk, after crossing the Dniester River. The announcement added that the area was stubbornly defended.

TURN to Back Page, Column 5

Axis Convoy At Tripoli Raided

CAIRO, July 14 (Reuter).—More Axis ships carrying supplies to North Africa have been destroyed by R.A.F. bombers, including one ship of 7,000 tons.

A communique issued from British Headquarters says: "R.A.F. bombers carried out a successful attack on an enemy convoy outside Tripoli yesterday. One 7,000-ton ship was hit and set afire and destroyed. Huge columns of smoke rose from the ship to a great height."

"One three-masted schooner, apparently carrying oil or munitions, blew up when hit by a bomb and another small vessel of about 100 tons was seen burning steadily."

"Several large bombs were also dropped on ships inside Tripoli harbour."

"Heavy bombers of the R.A.F. attacked Benghazi harbour and the aerodrome at Derna during Friday night. One Junkers 88 was shot down by British fighters off the Libyan coast on Saturday."

Rhodes Island

"Heavy bombers raided enemy aerodromes on Rhodes Island during Saturday night. At Calat, bombs fell on the landing grounds and the dispersal area, causing fires and explosions."

"At Maritza, aerodrome buildings and hangars were hit and left burning strongly and a number of heavy explosions were caused. Dispersed aircraft are believed to have been destroyed and the forest to the east of the aerodrome was left burning."

"Fires and explosions were also caused at Kattavia aerodrome. From these operations all our aircraft returned safely."

Escorted Supply Ship

A heavily laden supply ship of about 6,500 tons, which was sailing in a convoy escorted by an armed merchant cruiser and a destroyer, has also been sunk.

A large sailing vessel transporting enemy troops and military stores has been sunk in the Aegean.

Another submarine, finding no enemy shipping on the high seas, attacked by gunfire the enemy anchorage of Has Tayones, near Benghazi. In this attack a supply ship of about 1,500 tons and an armed trawler were certainly damaged and probably sunk.

LATEST

Germans Admit Difficulties

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, July 14 (UP).—The official news agency reports that bitter fighting is taking place on the Stalín Line near Opatovka, on the northern front.

On Sunday, German troops encountered strongly built field fortifications and firing positions, constructed from concrete, which had to be overcome by blowing them up with explosives.

Two firing positions were taken by storm troops, creating a breach about 500 yards wide in the Stalín Line which was quickly and considerably extended by German reinforcements.

The same agency reported that German infantry yesterday advanced eastwards to Lake Peipus and were attacked on the flank by 25 heavy Soviet tanks, whereupon three German soldiers, under a sergeant, formed an assault squad and attacked the tanks, using cans of benzine and hand grenades. They destroyed 15 of the heavy tanks and severely damaged two of the remaining five which escaped.

Additional Service For U. S. Draftees

Urged By Roosevelt And Gen. Marshall

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UP).—President Roosevelt and General George C. Marshall, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, told congressional leaders of both parties at a White House conference to-day that secret information compiled by the Intelligence Services of both the army and the navy demonstrated the necessity of holding selectees in the army for more than twelve months.

Senator Alben C. Barkley, majority leader in the Senate, said that it had been decided by both the House and Senate military committees to begin hearings forthwith on measures which would also lift restrictions on the use of the army outside the Western hemisphere. He stated after the conference that President Roosevelt and General Marshall had presented convincing, perhaps startling, information as a basis for the projected legislation.

Frank Discussion

"General Marshall discussed the situation very frankly and fully," the Senator said, "but I cannot reveal anything. His presentation was very convincing."

Senator James Wadsworth indicated that President Roosevelt had

TURN to Back Page, Column 3

Reds Arrested In Indo-China

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SAIGON, July 14 (UP).—The Indo-China authorities to-day carried out similar measures against Russians in Indo-China as were adopted by the Vichy Government in unoccupied France.

It is announced that as a result of the severance of diplomatic relations all Russians in French Indo-China have been arrested, while 600 French and native Communists have also been detained and sent to concentration camps.

AIR RAIDS CASUALTIES IN JUNE

Considerably Less

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—A big drop in the scale of German air raids on Britain is reflected in the latest official figures of civilian victims.

During the month of June, 399 persons were killed of whom 175 were men, 160 women and 64 children.

Injured and detained in hospital numbered 461, of whom 230 were men, 175 women and 47 children under 16 years of age.

In addition, seven persons, all men, are missing, believed killed.

Comparisons

Compared with these figures, it can be recalled that 5,300 were killed in May and 6,065 in April.

During the first half of this year, 18,314 persons have been killed by German air raids.

In the previous six months, the number killed was 23,960.

Imperialist Russians To Aid Soviet

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—

"White Russians" who have been opponents of the present Communist regime and who are members of the Russian refugee community of Britain, have issued a vigorous appeal for support for Russia in the present circumstances.

On their behalf, M. Sablino, former Imperial Charge d'Affaires for Russia in Britain, says: "Hitler is attacking Russia not because she is a Communist state but because she is undoubtedly becoming a national state, gradually learning the lessons of democratic countries, repenting her own mistakes and bearing in mind her national and glorious past."

Urging all possible military and economic aid for Russia, the appeal concludes: "We feel sure that the Russian people of to-day as in 1812 will not lay down their arms while a single enemy remains on Russian soil."

Three Vessels Hit

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—During a search for enemy shipping this afternoon, Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked a small convoy off the Dutch Frisian Islands, states the Air Ministry.

One vessel of 6,000 tons received three direct hits, another of 3,000 tons was hit on the stern and an escort vessel of 1,600 tons was hit aft amidships.

One enemy fighter which attacked was shot down into the sea.

No British aircraft is missing.

Frisian Islands Convoy

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—In the afternoon, Blenheims again winged their way across the sea to

Pacific Is U. S. Strategic Frontier

Additional Projects
For Bases

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UP).—The Administration to-day served notice that the strategic frontier of the United States is still in the Pacific, and asked for authorisation of over \$70,000,000 for projects at off-shore Pacific bases extending from Alaska to China.

The Navy Department asked for authorisations of \$50,714,000 for projects in the Hawaiian area alone, of which \$33,691,000 is for expenditure within Hawaii. The total does not include the proposed expenditures in Canal zone of \$2,975,000, nor for an extraordinary number of projects on the United States west coast.

Mammoth Programme

Showing a determination to press forward with its mammoth programme, the Navy also asked for \$5,000 to build a radio station to replace the present building for the Marine detachment at Chinwangtao in China; for an authorisation of \$17,020,000 for insular "listening posts" surrounding Hawaii, Johnston, Midway, Palmyra and Wake Islands, and for \$330,000 for improvements on Guam and \$6,000,000 additional for the Tutuila naval and air station at Samoa.

They asked for the comparatively small total of \$9,533,000 for Alaska. The Guam projects include naval station housing, \$170,000; naval hospital, \$100,000 and Lbignon naval radio operators quarters, \$60,000.

Quisling Labour Methods

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—

A new "Quisling" decree issued in Oslo gives the Government powers to compel any person, male or female, to do any work anywhere, according to information reaching the Norwegian telegraph agency in London.

The decree, it is stated, paves the way to deal with many State, municipal and professional workers who refused to co-operate with the Quisling Government for it is now possible to use them to provide cheap labour for German military works.

The quislings have forged the names of a number of Norwegian officers in a desperate effort to get recruits to aid Germany against Russia, the agency stated. The officers concerned were surprised and indignant to find that their names had been used without their permission but the German press censorship forbade publication of their denials.

Cherbourg and Le Havre Docks, Shipping Bombed

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—It is learned that docks and shipping at Cherbourg and Le Havre were attacked by Blenheims escorted by fighters early to-day.

At Cherbourg a ship of about 6,000 tons was hit and set afire. Direct hits were also seen on a railway station south of the docks, on locomotive sheds and on a factory.

At Le Havre, a ship of about 6,000 tons was hit and was later seen to be half submerged.

Later in the morning, another escorted formation of Blenheims attacked rail yards at Hazebrouck, many sticks of bombs falling on the target. Seven enemy fighters were destroyed. Two British bombers and four fighters are missing.

Frisian Islands Convoy

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—In the afternoon, Blenheims again winged their way across the sea to

Syria Armistice Is Signed & Ratified

ACRE, July 14 (Reuter).—The Armistice Convention has been officially signed and ratified by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and General de Verdillac.

The proceedings which ended in formal signature of the Armistice Convention this evening started early in the morning.

General Georges Catroux, the Free French leader in Syria, was the first to arrive at 10.10 a.m. followed half an hour later by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and Lieut-General Lavitrack.

Held In Camera

Apart from senior Staff Officers and official war correspondents, no one was admitted to Sydney Smith Barracks and the actual conference between the military chiefs on both sides was, of course, in camera.

Cavalrymen mounting guard at the gateway sprang smartly to attention as at 11.05 a.m. the Vichy General de Verdillac and his Chief of Staff drove up in a silver-grey limousine.

The Vichy representatives also included senior Naval and Air Force officers and M. Conti, Chef du Cabinet of General Dentz.

Won't Recognise

"United Press" reports that the French Government declared to-night that it does not recognise the political fait accompli in Syria and makes a comparison between the situations in Syria and Ethiopia. It is pointed out that the Italian army there surrendered to the British High Command without the Italian government recognising the return of the Negus.

The French government says that there is a parallel in the situation in Syria where the French Government approves the armistice that General Dentz has succeeded in negotiating with the British but France continues to refuse to admit any change in the French mandate.

H.M.S. Auckland Sunk

LONDON, July 14 (UP).—An Admiralty communique states that the 1,200-ton sloop, H.M.S. Auckland has been sunk. The vessel carried a crew of 100 men. The next of kin of the casualties have been informed.

BOMBERS OVER SCOTLAND

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, July 14 (UP).—A communique issued jointly by the Ministry of Home Security and the Air Ministry states that anti-aircraft guns on the east coast of Scotland to-day destroyed two enemy bombers while a third was shot down by fighter planes off the coast of Wales.

Three airmen were injured when an enemy rider machine-gunned a train in the Home Counties this morning.

REPORT DENIED

MOSCOW, July 14 (UP).—Moscow to-day denied Berlin reports that the Soviet Government is preparing the evacuation of the diplomatic corps.

Anglo-Russian Talks Making Good Headway

Special to the "Telegraph"

LONDON, July 14 (UP).—General Gollkov's Mission and the British General Staff appear to have made considerable headway and there are signs that the stage has been reached envisaging close reciprocal assistance between both armed forces.

It is said that there has been a brief pause in the discussions in which certain specific plans pertaining to both operational and supply schemes are being considered urgently by the Government leaders in London and Moscow.

Meanwhile, it is authentically declared in London that Britain has decided to reject any peace offer that Hitler is confidently expected to

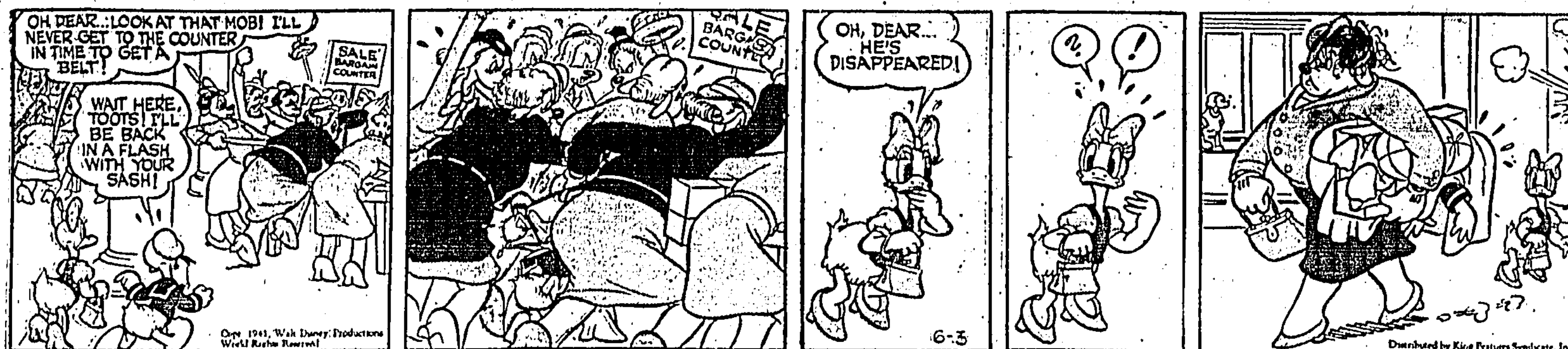
make if and when the German troops reach Moscow.

It is also re-affirmed that Britain will decline even to negotiate with Hitler.

Moscow is expected to establish diplomatic relations with five of the exiled Allied Governments and also the Free French. Conversations are proceeding with the Poles, Czechoslovaks, Yugo-Slavs, Greeks, Norwegians and de Gaulles. With the first three named, there is a likelihood that political agreements will be signed soon.

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



Try
"PRIMULA"
NORWEGIAN
CREAM CHEESE
DELICACIES

3 (2 oz.) pkts. \$1.40
1 (2 oz.) pkt.50

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TOMATO - CELERY - CURRY - HAM -
CARAWAY - also PLAIN

YOU WILL BE DELIGHTED WITH THEIR
PIQUANT FLAVOUR

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

CONTRACT BRIDGE

By JOSEPHINE GILBERTSON

"Dear Mrs. Gilbertson: My partner and I reached a grand slam on the North-South hands in the following deal:

North: ♠ KQ9, ♥ 10754, ♦ A74, ♣ A82
East: ♠ A, ♥ 832, ♦ 85, ♣ 73
South: ♠ 742, ♥ 98, ♦ 9832, ♣ J1095
West: ♠ A, ♥ 832, ♦ 85, ♣ 73

"We were vulnerable, the opponents were not, and the bidding proceeded:

North: 1♠, East: Pass, South: 1♥, West: 3♥
North: 2♥, East: Pass, South: 2NT, West: Pass
North: 3NT, East: Pass, South: 4NT, West: Pass
North: 5NT, East: Pass, South: 6NT, West: Pass

"I was North and will admit that my free three spade bid was stretching matters slightly, considering that I had opened the bidding with a short club suit. Nevertheless, it seemed to me that South's jump from five hearts (the response to the Blackwood Convention) all the way to seven spades was decidedly optimistic. We went down one trick, hence lost 1030 points (not to mention the rubber bonus) because we were trying for 1680. It looks like a bad percentage to me. What do you say? S.V.R., Chicago."

Unquestionably, it is bad percentage to jeopardize a small slam in order to try for a grand slam, but this observation does not apply to the hand in question. No doubt the North-South bidding was extremely aggressive, but the salient fact remains that the grand slam contract easily should have been fulfilled. The correct play is as follows: Declarer ruffs the opening lead of the heart king and surveys his re-

sources. It is apparent that if the trumps break 2-2, he can draw two rounds, then get rid of a club from dummy, on his fourth diamond and eventually ruff his losing club with dummy's remaining trump. This plan, however, cannot be carried through unless declarer finds the aforesaid 2-2 trump break. The way to proceed is to investigate the trump break while at the same time retaining another and highly attractive plan upon which to fall back. Thus it is fatal for declarer to lead two rounds of trumps immediately. He should lead one trump to dummy and ruff a second heart, then should lead another trump to dummy. This lead reveals the non-break in the trump suit and makes it vital to abandon the first named plan. Declarer must now ruff a third heart, then enter dummy with a diamond (or a club) and ruff the last heart with his own last trump. He now enters dummy for the fourth time with a club (or a diamond) and cashes dummy's trump, thereby drawing East's last trump. On this trick declarer discards his losing club and it is then a simple matter to cash declarer's three top diamonds for the fulfilling trick.

To-morrow's Hand

South dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

North: ♠ KJ97642, ♥ A, ♦ Q63, ♣ A
East: ♠ A, ♥ 832, ♦ 85, ♣ 73
South: ♠ 742, ♥ 98, ♦ 9832, ♣ J1095
West: ♠ A, ♥ 832, ♦ 85, ♣ 73

How should East defend against South's contract of four hearts doubled, after West's opening lead of a diamond?

RADIO A POWERFUL WEAPON OF WAR

By William Downs
United Press Staff Correspondent

When you turn on the radio in your home, or snap on the set in your car, or ask the waiter at your favourite taverna to tune in on a certain station, you are putting into operation one of the most valuable and dangerous weapons of modern warfare.

Nations at war guard the sources of their radio broadcasts jealously. After the examples of Germany, Holland and Belgium, as well as the seizures of radio stations in Rumania and other Balkan countries during unrest, Britain has learned to make the British Broadcasting Corporation one of the most closely-guarded establishments in the country because, in modern war, the radio is as much a military weapon and a radio station as much a military objective as is a gun or a seaport.

Analysts have spoken of the "radio invasion" of Holland before the actual Nazi occupation of the country. Another example of the use of this powerful mode of communication in wartime was witnessed in Norway.

Although wireless was used experimentally in the last Great War, it was not until the present European conflict that broadcasting became one of the most highly-organized and exacting instruments of both offence and defence.

First Radio War

The fact that British radio was already government-controlled before the war precludes any direct parallel between this system and independent broadcasting such as is found in the United States. Nevertheless, people in countries where independent stations and broadcasts are allowed may glimpse conditions that will obtain should the "eventually" materialise.

Mr E. W. Ogilvie, Director-General of the B.B.C., recently outlined the work of the British radio system, explaining that "this is the first radio war, the first war in which broadcasting is a vital part."

"The last war extended the field of battle from the land and the sea to the air. This war has extended it to the ether," he said. "Propaganda has become the fourth armament and broadcasting is in effect a new form of mechanised warfare, powerfully affecting the course of military events."

He cited Napoleon's maxim that "in war, the moral was to the material as three to one." If other nations were to follow the British theory of propaganda, citizens probably would know the truth—even the unpleasant truths that seem to accompany every war. To illustrate the value of always keeping the people informed correctly of successes or failures Mr Ogilvie referred to the fall of France.

French Collapse

"Why did France collapse last summer?" he asked. "Corruption, politics, dissension in industry, insufficiency of resources, blunders in the actual conduct of military operations—the list could be extended almost indefinitely, but no list could pretend to be adequate which did not give an important place to the state of French opinion, and behind French opinion, to the influence of propaganda and broadcasting."

"If France collapsed as it did, how far was it due to the French Government's policy of withholding ugly facts from its people, of trying to sell sunshine when the sky in fact was dark, so that the shock of the truth, when it came, was overwhelming? How far was it due to what has been called a German 'advance occupation by radio'?"

The B.B.C. chief added that the German use of propaganda, as a weapon of war in close co-operation with all other weapons, had been highly successful.

"For years the Nazis poured millions in money into their Propaganda Ministry, and for years few names have been so notorious all the world over as the name of the German Propaganda Minister. People may be in doubt as to who commands the German army or navy, but everyone knows the name of Goebbels."

Mr Ogilvie defined what he called the "democratic principle" of using the radio for propaganda. He admitted without qualification that the B.B.C. was, like the German con-

trolled radio, being used as an instrument of war. But he contrasted the two methods by citing Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

Nazi Technique

"The German technique is laid amazingly bare in the pages of Hitler's book. It depends upon lies, big lies especially as Hitler says it should; ours depends upon facts. Theirs, in accordance with 'Mein Kampf', is based upon appeals to the lower instincts; ours is not. Theirs

service in English for 21 hours daily, sending news to all parts of the globe as well as other programmes in English. A second world service broadcasts for two hours daily in other languages used in Britain's far-flung Empire.

A main European service operates 20 hours daily and carries broadcasts in German, French, Italian, Dutch, Flemish and the Central European languages. Another European service broadcasts five hours daily to Spain, Portugal, the Scandinavian countries and the Balkans.

A Latin America service operates four hours daily for broadcasts in Spanish and Portuguese to South America. A Near East service for two and one-quarter hours daily broadcasts in Arabic, Persian and Turkish, while recently broadcasts have been extended to Far Eastern languages.

But there is another side to war radio work in which listening plays a vital part.

"The B.B.C. listens to the world," Ogilvie continued. "Our monitoring service has been expanded rapidly to meet war needs, and it now picks up the ceaseless traffic of the ether throughout the day and night. It records some 500,000 words daily in some 30 languages. It flashes urgent items by telephone or teletypewriter to the appropriate departments of the Government for translating, sifting and analysing."

"One branch concerns itself particularly with the fantastic and contradictory statements put out by Germany and Italy in different languages about the same events—one thing being said, perhaps in Afrikaans for South Africa, something very different in German for Germany or for Italy for Italy, and something very different again in English for North America or in Portuguese for Brazil. We can within a few minutes expose these absurdities to the listening world."

Mr Ogilvie admitted that the exact value and effectiveness of Britain's own propaganda broadcasts were almost impossible to estimate. "But this can be said. In Germany and Italy, apart from other evidence, it is remarkable how increasingly the enemy find it necessary, in addressing their own listeners, to attack British broadcasts," he stressed.

In the occupied countries—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France—there is evidence, he said, that people do not merely listen but are being helped through the broadcasts from Britain to action, as the stay-in placees of France casting a total of 84½ hours daily. Frenchmen in France organised by de Gaulle on New Year's Day.

British Losing Few Shipments To America

German air and sea forces destroyed only fifty-six consignments of woollen goods of a total of 2,540 consignments shipped from the British Isles to the United States from the beginning of the European war until last April 30, it was announced recently by Sir Kenneth Lee, who was appointed as representative in the United States of the Industrial and Export Council of the British Board of Trade.

These statistics were received by Sir Kenneth while he was explaining the programme he would follow in co-ordinating and stimulating sale of British goods in the United States in an interview at the offices of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce, 587 Fifth Avenue. He said the data came in a cablegram from W. T. Munro, chairman of the Scottish Woollen Export Council who quoted from the "Times," London.

Sir Kenneth cited this information as definite evidence that the transportation of British goods to this country was being carried on efficiently and with little loss. He emphasised that consumer goods, other than food products, ordered in the United States would be delivered. "The war effort comes first in everything with us," Sir Kenneth

Also Listens

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POCKET CARTOON



"Now, after me, repeat please—Here is der news and dis ist Alvar Liddell reading it."

tries to prevent people from thinking; ours is designed to help them think and think freely."

He added that the British methods would in the long run be effective. "Hysteria and the inflaming of brutal passions are followed by revolution with unforeseeable consequences," he said.

The B.B.C. now operates six overseas services from Britain, broadcasting a total of 84½ hours daily. These programmes include a world

Captured Seamen Released

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 3145 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)
Brahms Concerto No. 1
In D Minor

Programme Broadcast by ZBW on a frequency of 845 k.c.s. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 and 8.30-11.15 p.m. on 0.52 m.c.s. per second.
6.00 Indian Programme.
6.45 Closing Local Stock Quotations.
6.47 Dance Music.
7.30 Portuguese Programme.
8.00 London—The News.
8.15 London—War Commentary.
8.25 London—Listening Post.
Examination of Points in Daily German Propaganda.
8.30 Variety with Anona Winn, Leslie Henson and Others.
9.00 Local Time Signal and Announcements.
9.02 Songs From The Films.
"Evergreen" — Jessie Matthews (Soprano) with Orchestra; "Yes, Mr Brown" — Jack Buchanan (Comedian); "Road To Singapore" — Dorothy Lamour (Vocal) with Orchestra; "The Star Maker" — Bing Crosby (Vocal) with the Music Malls and Orchestra.
9.20 Tino Rossi (Tenor) in A Light French Programme.
9.45-10.00 News in French (On Short Wave Only).
9.45 Rossini—Overture "Semi-ramide".
The Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York cond. by Arturo Toscanini.
10.00 London—News and News Commentary.
10.15 Two Songs by Jussi Bjorling (Tenor).
"Salut" — Demeure Chaste Et Pure "Rust" (Act 3) — Barbiere and Carre-Gounod; Adelaide, Op. 46 (Mathis-son-Beethoven).
10.27 Brahms—Concerto No. 1 in D Minor Op. 15.
Arthur Schnabel (Piano) and The London Philharmonic Orchestra cond. by George Szell.
11.15 Close Down.

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—British merchant seamen who had been kept as prisoners in French colonial territory since the Dakar Incident, presumably at the instigation of the Germans, but who were recently released, have now arrived back in Britain.

When released, they made their way as best they could to a West African port. There they were joined by other Britishers who had been taken at various periods from torpedoed British ships. The party which arrived at a British port numbered 400 seamen of all ranks. Most had lost all their possessions and were clothed in oddments of attire, chiefly obtained in the tropics.

Two Enemy Planes Down Over Britain

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter).—A small number of enemy aircraft have been off the British coast to-day and a few have downed inland, but there is no report of any bombs having been dropped, states the Air Ministry. Two enemy bombers were destroyed this afternoon, one by anti-aircraft gunfire on the east coast of Scotland and the other by fighters off the Welsh coast.



HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

WE ARE AT WAR
Mr. Chamberlain on Sept. 3rd said:
"The life of the nation
MUST GO ON"
Our work, too, MUST GO ON
Please do not fail us

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

- 1-Irish Gaelic
- 2-Famous electrical engineer
- 3-Attitudinal
- 4-Long time
- 5-Referring to birds
- 6-Mental image
- 7-Precise cleat together
- 8-Military dress
- 9-Direct, as time
- 10-One who makes words out of letters
- 11-Organ-pedal
- 12-Cumulative (French)
- 13-Artery of body
- 14-Small bird
- 15-Abject creature
- 16-Calm
- 17-God
- 18-Clothes
- 19-Alcoholic drink
- 20-Male deer
- 21-Male to natural
- 22-Tiny
- 23-Thin satin
- 24-Abolitionist
- 25-Money of account
- 26-Bean
- 27-Something wide-spread
- 28-Pointed weapon
- 29-Man's nickname
- 30-Blade over sea
- 31-Native hope of
- 32-Of World
- 33-Exotic as swimming mammals
- 34-Fish who feed continually
- 35-Ireland
- 36-Triple

DOWN

- 1-Part of wheat
- 2-Plant (col.)
- 3-Obtain as result of effort
- 4-Put into bondage
- 5-Domesticator
- 6-Turns inside out
- 7-Endure
- 8-Trip
- 9-Referring robbers
- 10-Short bit of verse
- 11-Places
- 12-Referring to
- 13-Yellowish clay
- 14-Made note of
- 15-Well (discovery)
- 16-Radio antennae
- 17-Minute organism
- 18-Enticed
- 19-Two-dimensional space
- 20-Four
- 21-Occurring less frequently
- 22-Referring to Chinese
- 23-Who who
- 24-Who who
- 25-Roman dress
- 26-Golf mound
- 27-Referring to furniture
- 28-Referring to
- 29-Police system for rounding up
- 30-Ten mischievous
- 31-Preceding
- 32-Book of accounts
- 33-Do not exist
- 34-Tune
- 35-Young woman
- 36-Red
- 37-Inflamed spot
- 38-Referring to
- 39-School
- 40-Speak impudently
- 41-Referring to
- 42-Circumference over diameter

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for the present summer.

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Non-ladder Lingerie, obtainable
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small, medium & large.

Also larger sizes suitable for the
full figure.

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Straight fitted leg, elastic waist,
very absorbent. In peach and
white.

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Made in Canada.

Elastic fitted tops. Obtainable
in White, Saxe Blue and
Navy.

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CHILDREN'S SIZES: from \$1.35 pr.

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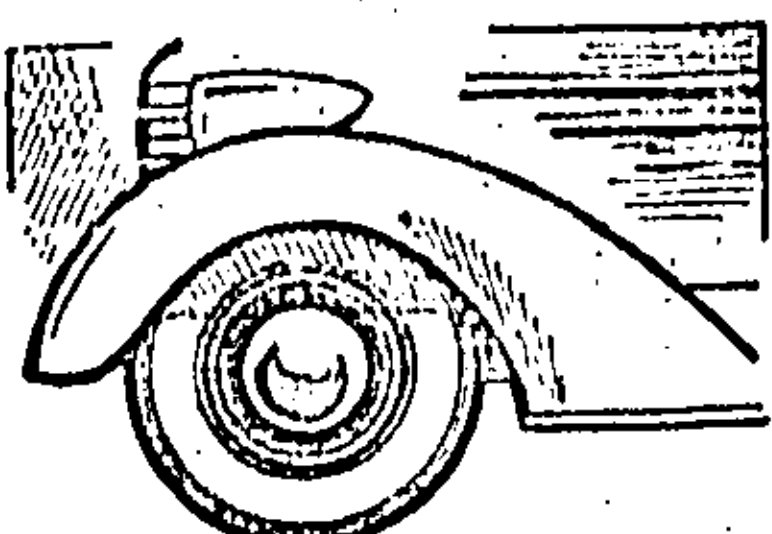
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polishing or waxing the body and
cleaning the windows. . . dress
the tires also with WHIZ WHITE
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Give your car that sought after,
smart appearance. . . that finished
look that only white sidewall
tires can give you. . . use WHIZ
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

Tuesday, July 15, 1941.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

Telephone: 26615

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SIGNIFICANT PLEDGE

BRITAIN and Soviet Russia have signed an agreement—strictly of a military character—which provides that neither shall conclude a separate peace with Nazi Germany or her allies, and lest the cynics should endeavour to minimise the importance of this step by pointing out that France signed a similar declaration with Britain, yet violated it, it is well to be reminded that the circumstances under which the two pacts were made are essentially different.

Russia has committed herself to the obligation—three weeks after sanguinary warfare and must, therefore, feel reasonably confident that she can carry out the terms, otherwise the gesture is pointless. France repudiated her promise three weeks after the Nazi invasion when the will of the people was already at a terribly low ebb and the French army was disorganised. The Anglo-French commitments concerning separate peace with the enemy were made before the war had properly started—when, in fact, United States and many other neutral States were describing the conflict as "phony." Russia and Britain, on the other hand, have made the same solemn pledge after the former has been fighting with great tenacity and fearlessness for three weeks and has been able to measure with some accuracy the fighting actual and potential of the enemy, and the latter has for 13 months endured even more at the hands of the Nazis.

The distinction is of prime importance, and the fact that the Soviets at this time are willing to commit themselves to such an unequivocal pledge indicates not only that they are confident and determined to withstand the Nazi offensive, but that the grandiose claims of success made by the Germans are to some extent a figment of Goebbels' highly developed imagination.

By the same token, it must be admitted that the Russian armies face a perilous situation; in fact, the immediate outlook is anything but consoling. The eventual collapse of sections of the Stalin Line is not impossible which means, very probably the loss of Leningrad and Moscow. But it is recognition of this

SYRIA VICTORY MIGHT TURN TIDE FOR ALLIES

THE BRITISH-FREE FRENCH OPERATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST ANALYSED BY AN EXPERT

It is of the gravest importance to the democratic cause that there should be no failure in Syria; the results might be truly disastrous. But the rewards of victory seem likely, on the other hand, to be considerable indeed.

In the strategic field, assuming full success in Syria by the Allies, the Germans will have been denied a high road into Egypt from this direction. For the Germans to bring pressure on the Turks to permit passage of German troops into a Syria held only by the cowed Vichy French might have been possible; the same operation, if certain to meet with fierce resistance at the Syrian frontier, would be a very different matter, requiring the establishment of large supply depots and a complete line of communications service on Turkish soil, in effect a full Nazi occupation of Turkey as a military zone. This the Turks would be unlikely to grant without a fight, especially since they will be relieved of any apprehensions as to their Syrian and Iraq frontiers.

In any case the initial contact between the Germans and the defenders of Suez has been moved forward from the Palestine frontier to that of Syria, a difference of 300 miles. This is a considerable gain.

There will be a great gain in time also. No sudden reversal of Turkish policy in favour of Germany can now bring a quick threat against this northern frontier; it will take too long to prepare and mount any German effort of the type which will now be needed.

Hence Syria, once occupied, can be held with a minimum garrison and the British can devote major attention, with Ethiopia disposed of and Iraq quiet, to the most pressing danger—that on the western frontier of Egypt. As to this, we shall presently discover whether the diversion of British naval forces during the battle of Crete enabled sufficient reinforcements and supplies to reach Libya to give Gen. Rommel any hope of taking the offensive. If Rommel thinks he has a chance he will be very likely to make some move while part of the British forces are busy in Syria.

As to German interference directly to support the Vichy French in Syria, this is a problem which, from the German viewpoint, is difficult to solve without a base. The nearest Axis base is Rhodes, more than 400 miles away; this is probably an insuperable handicap to the conduct of anything like continuous operations with airborne troops, and such operations if sporadic are unlikely of success. Cyprus would be an admirable base for the Germans, but here again the distance factors favour the British, and we must surely assume that before the advance into Syria began the defences of Cyprus were brought to a scale sufficient to make the island reasonably secure.

The line taken by the German propaganda—that the French

eventually which makes the latest Anglo-Russian pledge all the more significant, for it implements M. Stalin's assurance that the Russians will, if necessary, pursue a "scorched earth" policy, luring the Nazi hordes into the vast hinterland of the Soviet Union where they will be confronted with guerrilla warfare, lack of resources and commodities, interrupted lines of communication, and sabotage on a tremendous scale. If the Russians have the courage and determination to carry out this policy—and there is no reason to doubt this—then their pledge to Britain will remain honoured until the day that Hitler meets his doom; as for the United Kingdom and her Empire, there can never be any talk of peace except on the terms proposed by her and her Allies.

must prove their ability to de-Sierra Leone and Gambia) are fend their empire if they are to admirably located for bringing be considered a colonial power direct pressure on the French —suggests that the Germans colonies of Dahomey, Togoland, have pretty well-written Syria the Ivory Coast and French desire to give this impression of French West Africa. Once these were transferred to the Free French, and they and their British Allies emplaced on the middle Niger, it is hard to see how a direct advance by road and railway upon Dakar could be prevented. This is a matter in which the United States has a most important stake, for Dakar in the hands of the Free French is a very different matter from Dakar in the hands of Vichy and liable at any moment to be taken over by the Germans.

The United States could do a great deal to support and forward such a movement in West Africa, and it would be a further consolidation of position as against any Axis attempt to push southward, while it would certainly give Gen. Weygand the use made of it to assure the combined with a resounding and defeat of the Axis forces in Libya, the war might take a new turn.

All this means that the blockade of Germany remains intact; more, that the Nazi revolutionary dynamic, which must expand or turn upon itself, is dammed back from expanding into Africa and Asia. It would be too much to say that the war would be lost were the Middle East lost; but certainly its course would be immeasurably prolonged, the road to victory would grow far steeper and rougher than it is at present—which is saying a great deal.

In the political field, the Germans may well find that a combined British-Free French occupation of Syria is less advantageous to their cause than they may have hoped. It is difficult to see how assumption of the Syrian mandate by the Free French—as appears forecast by Gen. Catroux's remarkable proclamation to the inhabitants—can fail to be followed by Anglo-American recognition of the Free French in greater measure than at present.

If a joint enterprise in Syria proves successful, it ought immediately to be followed up by a joint enterprise in West Africa, where the British colonies (Nigeria, Gold Coast,

But these things are sure: That if the Germans can but get enough troops into Libya, and be able to maintain them in an offensive against Egypt, they are likely to win; that their ability to do so depends on their ability to overcome or neutralise British sea power in the Mediterranean; that this sea power in turn depends on the base at Alexandria and the supply line of the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, and that the Nazis have never yet willingly abandoned any enterprise to which they have once set their hands.

We may, therefore, anticipate further German efforts to deal with the British in the Middle East, whether in Syria, Cyprus or Egypt.

Meanwhile, it is becoming fairly clear that those who maintained that Germany could not wage effective war on two fronts were right, for the increase in the scale of German air efforts in the Mediterranean has been followed by a sharp decrease of their efforts against Great Britain. Whatever the outcome in the Mediterranean, the British may at least claim to have gained valuable time in the really decisive theatre of the war, but that time will be of value largely in proportion to the use made of it to assure the arrivals of American supplies and weapons. This is another point to which the apostles of delay in America might give their attention.—(M.I.)

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Now try to enjoy yourself at the Browns to-night, Edgar.—
You know how destructive they were at our party!"

Officers and Gentlemen

A PRIVATE soldier walked into the office of a major at an Officers' Training Unit. I was the private. The major had the look of all a major should have—neat moustache, slim, firm jaw.

Here was I about to begin training to be an officer. Create a good impression—a smart salute—that was the thing. As I stood stiffly to attention I noticed something in front of me. It was the major's outstretched hand. I looked at it and continued to stand to attention. He smiled and I understood. He wanted to shake hands—a major with a private. I clasped his hand and that was the beginning of my training to become an officer and gentleman.

ON the following morning at my first lecture the Captain began, "Gentlemen." We privates, despite our white hat bands, sign of the officer cadet, shuddered a little. People looked round to see whom he was addressing. Then we realised he meant all of us. Back in the billets I met the men who were on approval with me. There were peace-time

salesmen, bank clerks, and some who had held important posts. A few were of Colonel Bingham's standard—Eton and Oxford and men from old families—but 75 per cent. were as good as a cross-section of our community as would be met anywhere. In the afternoon we were asked to give our opinion on a piece of paper: "What do you think of Colonel Bingham?"

The 75 per cent. were wary, and many of them gave their views without signing them.

AFTER our first day of lectures and introduction to the routine of the Officers' Training Unit the Captain gave a talk. "Don't be worried about R.T.U.," he said. "I asked him the meaning of the initials."

"Cadets who prove unsatisfactory are Returned To Their Unit," he explained. "But none of you need worry—the only people who are returned are drunks and impossible dopes."

There was one man who did not seem to fit in. He came thousands of miles from the Argentine to become a private in the Black Watch. Thirty-four years of age—wealthy, with Argentine nationality—although British-born, he had no need to join in the war except his devotion to the land of his father, who was killed in the last war.

They tried to teach him the complications of tactics, marching by compass, and reading a map. They tried to impart the wisdom of the General Staff. . . but he disdained it all.

"Fix bayonets and charge," he told them. "That's the way to get the Germans—with steel."

IN the middle of our course the Captain read out a War Office order. "Gentlemen," said the Captain, "you will be called Mister by the Staff—that's a new order. But on parade the sergeant-major will not call you Mister—he can't swear at a man for turning left about and call him Mister in the same breath, you know." We laughed and agreed. In 12 weeks—the length of the course—the "Gentlemen" became acceptable, and so did the "Mister." But most acceptable of all was the man from the Argentine. As we parted on the train for our first leave as officers, he turned round to us all. There was a gleam in his eyes—the news of German advances in the East was fresh in our minds. "Gentlemen," he said, "fix bayonets and charge."

"Ball Fan's" Baseball Notes

Mindanao Headed For Second Pennant

Powlowski—Hongkong's Master Moundsman

South China Still Diving

Shining out clearly like one of "Flash Gordon's" super-chargers piercing through the eternal horizon, after last week's dramatic front office upheaval, Mindanao's terrific M, Bagram Shield possessors and champions of the Colony, appear headed for their second straight pennant with the league season just about rounding the half-way mark. The classic China Coast Americans retained their clean slate at the top of the loop with an 8-2 win over the Chung Hwa Maroons.

South China's back-firing red and blue gang took another step downward in their steady drop to the lowly cleaners, chalking up another big-scoring loss, 18-2, as the back to life Mohawks checked in with their first win of the year.

BRINGING out in its most convincing manner, and emphasising to the utmost the class which has labelled him as the master moundsman in local baseball circles, Mindanao's slab tossing stylist, Ski Powlowski, again breezed in with a starry game from the hillock, holding the Chung Hwa Maroons to three scattered bingles as the champions romped home with another win.

The "Ski" received poor support from a wobbly infield and an "off" day outfielder who combined to chalk up six bad misuses, but the fast-baller tightened up in the pinch with all the confidence in the world to register the easy win.

Grandpa Leung's Chinese Maroons had the gashouse mob in a slight "hulla balloo" after outfielder Choy Ping-fan and Bill Chang, first two men up, had both whiffed in the breeze to start off the 1st inning.

With two men away, Morocco Chan took first on an error, stole second and crossed the platter with the first Chinese run on. Wally Ching's screaming double to centre, Honoluli Wally tore across the pan on a gifted tally when breezy Moore dropped Hank Chan's long hoist toward the left field foul line. Forrest Loong grounded to short, ending the Chung Hwa two-run attack.

The terrific M rolled in with their heavy panzer attack in the 2nd frame, tearing across four big tallies on three crashing bingles and three errors.

The pennant holders had Maroon hurler Al Lau's offerings marked with the "Indian sign" as they opened up in their parade to victoryville.

Caught in the web of this 2nd inning terrific M scoring spree, Maroon first sacker Hank Chan received a bad gash on the "physiarg" when breezy Moore accidentally rammed into the hard-going first basemen on a play at the initial sack. The game Chung Hwa Maroon veteran took time out for repairs and returned to the lineup in a slightly dazed condition.

The American tars resumed their winning tactics with three more runs in the 4th canto after breezy Moore and Willie Wilson had been thrown out at first. With Crooner Ruel on base, Ski Powlowski took a free trip on an "Annie Oakley special." Clean-up clouter Tony Muscavave stizzled a single to left scoring Ruel. Powlowski checked in at the plate on P. F. Choy's bungling error; the husky Muscavave marked up the third tally on Bill Chang's wild pop. Bowersox grounded to shortstop for the last out, ending the Mindanao uprising.

Gunning for their second straight title, the gunboat gang lacked that co-ordinated balance so synony-



STOP THIS ONE! Doc Molthen (Mohawks) in the act of smacking the old apple (seen just in front of the bat) in the Mohawks-S. China match on Saturday. Hal Winglee is catching, Paul Lau pitching and Welfie Welford umpiring—Ming Yuen.

Chicago Cubs Fined \$500

One Player Over Limit

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP).—Ball games should be won on the field and not on rules technicalities, says Ford Frick, President of the National League.

Because of this opinion he fined the Chicago Cubs \$500 yesterday for having 28 players, one more than the limit, but said the Cubs' two victories over Brooklyn May 18 and 19, which the Dodgers had protested, would stand unchanged. Frick ruled that Chicago technically added a player May 17 when General Manager James Gallagher issued a \$500 recall check to Montreal and ordered outfielder Charley Gilbert to leave the International League club and go to Philadelphia for treatment of an injured ankle. Gilbert had been obtained in the recent Billy Herman deal with a provision that he left temporarily on option at Montreal, a Dodger farm. At the time of the Dodger protest, he had not yet signed a Chicago contract or reported to the club.

Cubs Exonerated

FRICK exonerated the Cubs of any intention to violate the rule and added that any action that would establish a precedent whereby games might be forfeited or ordered replayed on a protest based on a technical rule that in no sense affected the play on the field would be harmful to the game.

Gallagher said he was going to protest payment of the fine "because I think the Cubs were right. As I understand the rules there was no violation." He also disclosed Gilbert probably would not be able to play for a month.

Valley Summer Foursomes Semi-Finals

Results of the semi-finals of the Happy Valley First Summer Foursomes were:

C. B. Low and Collings beat Dennis and Miller 4 and 3. Powell and Butler received walk-over from Willerton and Price.

The July qualifying competition of the Adamson Cup has been cancelled owing to lack of entries, and the final of the Junior Section Championship has been postponed to July 20.

H.K. ELECTRIC BOWLS RINKS

The following links have been selected to represent the Hongkong Electric R. C. in their lawn bowls league match against the Police at North Point on Saturday, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

J. F. Barron, C. E. Gahagan, A. G. Gardner and L. de Rome, W. E. Baker, W. Stonehouse, A. F. Paul and J. K. Sloan, A. P. Tarbuck, A. G. Everolt, S. Deacon and J. F. Lunny, Reserve, J. Roscoe.

Dorothy Round Little Coaches in Canada

SEIGNIORY CLUB, Quebec.—Dorothy Round Little, the famous Wimbledon tennis star, who has become tennis coach to the Seignior Club for the summer, is, according to Mary Hardwick of England, one of the greatest women players of the game.

Major Baseball

N.Y. Giants Humble Phillies 3-2

NEW YORK, July 14 (UP).—New York Giants succeeded, though narrowly, in beating Philadelphia Phillies in the National Baseball League to-day; Brooklyn Dodgers, in the same circuit, nosed out Chicago Cubs 1-0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh Sewell, Lopez 2 5 1
New York 3 0 2
Battery: Hubbell, Odea.
Chicago 0 2 1
Battery: Olsen, McCullough
Brooklyn 1 0 0
Battery: Higbe, Owen.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 1 6 1
Battery: Brewer, Stancu, Branch, Root.
Chicago 7 0 1
Battery: Rigney, Treash.
Philadelphia 2 5 0
Battery: Marchant, Lindley, Hayes
Detroit 4 0 2
Battery: Bridges, Sullivan.

U.S. Collegiate Swimming Records for 1941

NEW YORK, May 27.—The list of swimming records for 1941 approved by the National Collegiate A. A. was released to-day by Philip S. Harburger, chairman of the committee in charge, and it discloses that 34 registered standards were broken or tied, 12 by varsity stars and 11 each by college freshmen and schoolboys.

Outstanding in the varsity field was the beating several times of the intercollegiate and world record of 3:30.7 for the 440 yard relay. The Yale four of Thomas Britton, Richard Kelly, Edward Pope and Howard Johnson eventually dropped the N. C. A. A. mark to 3:28.8, but it deserves mention that the three last named and Robert Bennett, a freshman, lowered the world time to 3:27.7 at an A. A. U. meet.

Six In One Day
ONE of the most remarkable features of the season was the shattering of six long course records and the equalling of another by Michigan contenders at a single two-day carnival.

James Welsh scored twice on the occasion, clipping the freestyle figures for 220 yards from 2:48.7 to 2:16.6 and 440 yards from 5:08.7 to 4:05.3.

Noteworthy also were the shading of the short course time for the 300 yard medley relay from 2:55 to 2:54.5 by the Wolverine trio of Francis Heydt, James Skinner and Gus Sharamet, and the tying of the 100 yard freestyle mark of 0:51.0 by William Frow, of Wayne.

William Frow, of the University of Washington, set the short course record for the 100 yard freestyle from 0:23.8 to 0:22.5 and that for 100 yards, 200 yard course, from 0:53.5 to 0:52.7.

Schoolboy Stars
This year's highlight was the rise to fame of two of the greatest schoolboy swimmers ever developed, William Smith, Jr., of Baldwin

Miss Hardwick, who was in Montreal recently to discuss the plans for her forthcoming exhibition games with Mrs. Little, for the benefit of the Canadian Red Cross, said that her countrywoman could compete easily with the three greatest players in the world, the late Suzanne Lenglen, Helen Wills and Alice Marble (an opinion, incidentally, shared by Miss Marble).

"Dorothy Round is certainly the greatest woman player they ever had in England and, when on her game, is a stylist of rare perfection," said Miss Hardwick. "I still can recall a game I played with her on the great centre court at Wimbledon in 1938 when I was on the Wightman Cup Team for the first time. Her speed and perfect stroking then I have always remembered."

Her Career

MRS LITTLE first played tennis with her three elder brothers with no thought of becoming any more than an ordinary player until the age of 16 when she played in her first tournament.

This occurred in North Wales in 1926 and her performance attracted the attention of the local press. Encouraged, she entered and won the Worcestershire Junior Championships the following week.

The next year she played in London for the first time and surprised everyone by nearly beating Betty Nuthall who, even then, was world famous.

Famous Figure

SINCE those early days Dorothy Round has become an internationally well known figure in the tennis world.

She won the Wimbledon championship twice, first when she defeated Helen Jacobs in 1934 and again in 1937 when she won from the Polish star, Jadwiga Jedzejowska.

She won the mixed doubles championships at Wimbledon three times, once with E. Mait of Japan and in 1935 and 1936 with Fred Perry.

From 1932 to 1937 she was ranked first in Great Britain and was a member of the British Wightman Cup team which visited the United States in 1935.

She has toured the world twice winning championships in Australia, United States (the 1935 Pacific Coast championships at Los Angeles) and in New Zealand.

Keen On Coaching

MRS LITTLE, who is in Canada for the war's duration with her small son, Ian, enters the teaching ranks for the first time when she turns to coaching on the Seignior Club courts this summer.

Several other fields were open to the British star, who is the author of two books entitled "Tennis for Girls" and "Modern Lawn Tennis," but her desire to teach the game was foremost.

H. S. Wailuku, Hawaii, and Henry Kosloski, of Lane Technical, Smith, cut the national high school short course standards for 220 yards freestyle from 2:15.0 to 2:14 and 440 yards from 5:02.5 to 4:45.7.

In A. A. U. competition he placed the world short course record for 440 yards from 4:40.8 to 4:38.5 and the American long course mark for 200 meters from 2:12.0 to 2:10.0, 400 meters from 4:46 to 4:44.1 and 800 meters from 10:07 to 10:03.

Kozlovski brought down the short course time for 100 yards freestyle from 0:53.2 to 0:52.6 and registered 0:52.4 in making second place by a touch in the national A. A. U. championship.

Jul. 28/51.

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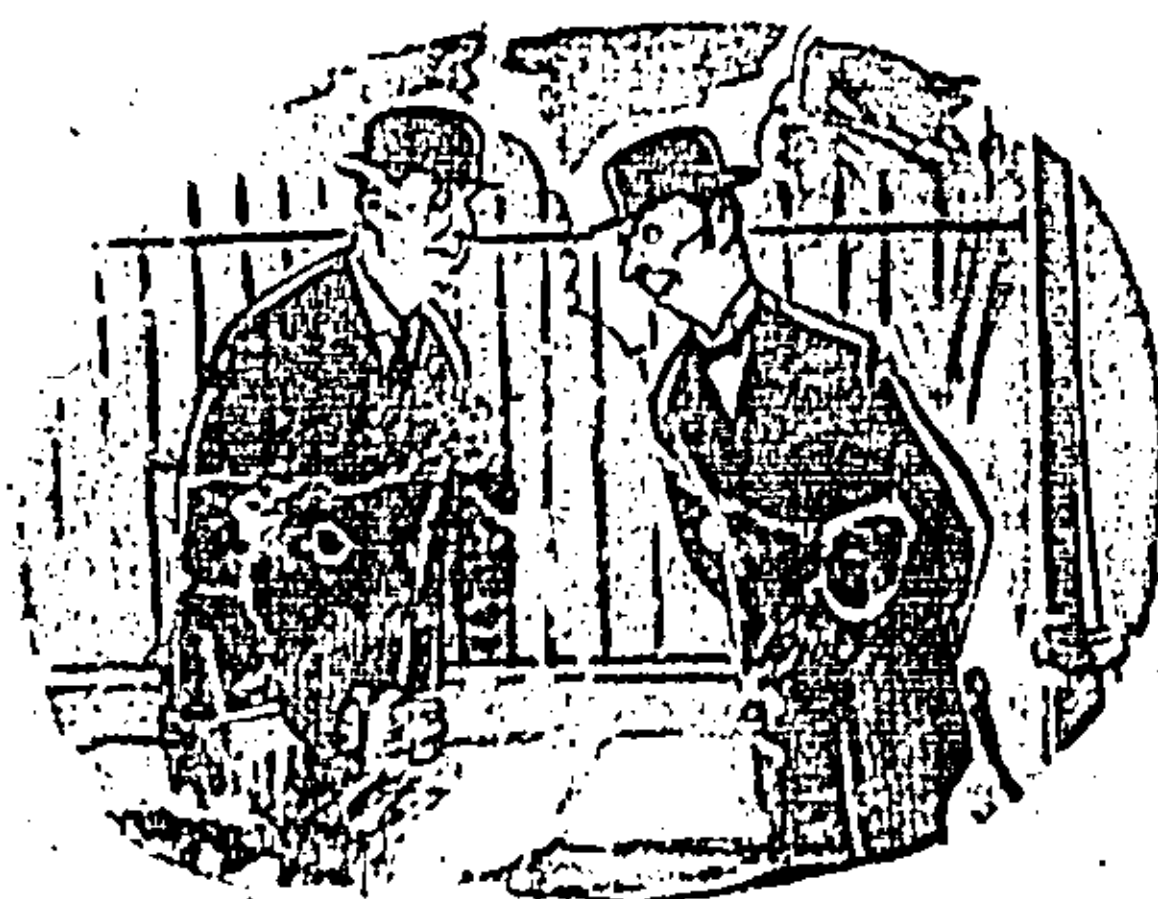
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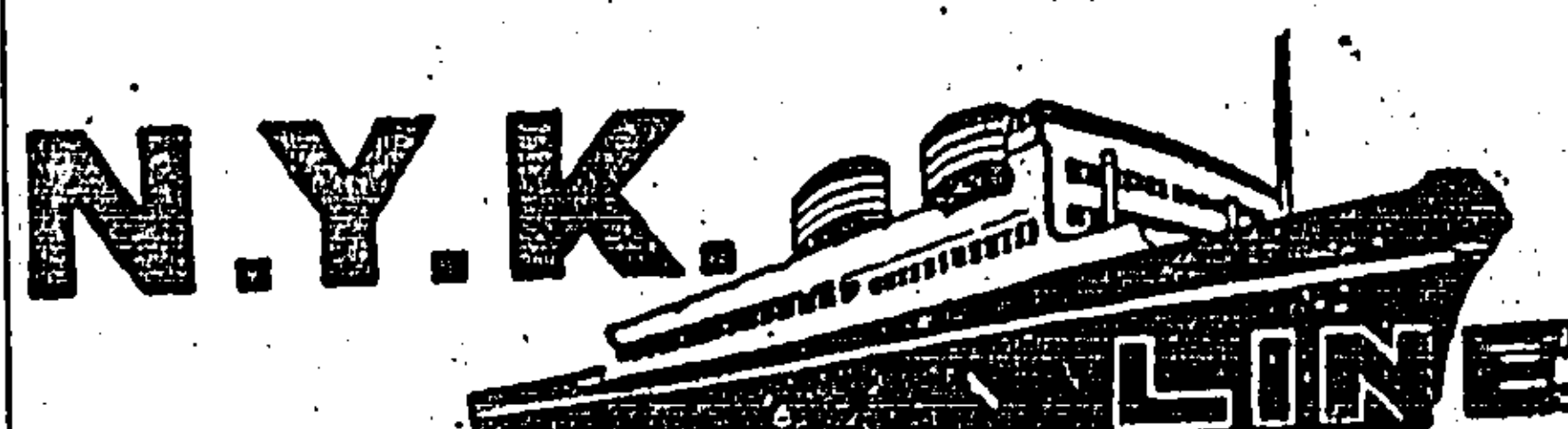
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"Morning, Mr. Hawkins, I see our gentlemen were at the mid-night oil last night?"
"Yes, Mr. Higgs, they had me on my feet till four, mixing them drinks. I trust your gentleman got home safe."
"Quite safe, thank you, Mr. Hawkins. But what's your gentleman been giving him? Birdseed? He got up at eight and started singing in his bath!"
"My gentleman always sings at his ablutions."
"What! Never wakes up with a thick head?"
"Thick head? Most emphatically no. Not since he took to Rose's Lime Juice. Swears there's something about Rose's that kills a hangover stone dead."
"Rose's Lime Juice, you said? I'll see my gentleman orders a crate. I'm much obliged to you, Mr. Hawkins."
"A pleasure, Mr. Higgs."



SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES via Honolulu			
Nitta Maru	Monday	28th July	
Kamakura Maru	Tuesday	12th Aug.	
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER (starts from Kobe)			
Hikawa Maru	Wednesday	6th Aug.	
NEW YORK via Japan & Panama			
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Hilo & San Francisco			
Awata Maru (starts from Kobe)	Sunday	27th July	
COLOMBO & MADRAS via Singapore			
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila			
Husimi Maru	Monday	1st Sept.	
SAIGON			
Matsumoto Maru	Saturday	10th July	
Bombay via Singapore & Colombo			
Hakone Maru	Wednesday	23rd July	
KANGAROO & CALCUTTA via Singapore			
Matsumoto Maru	Saturday	10th July	
Kobe & YOKOHAMA			
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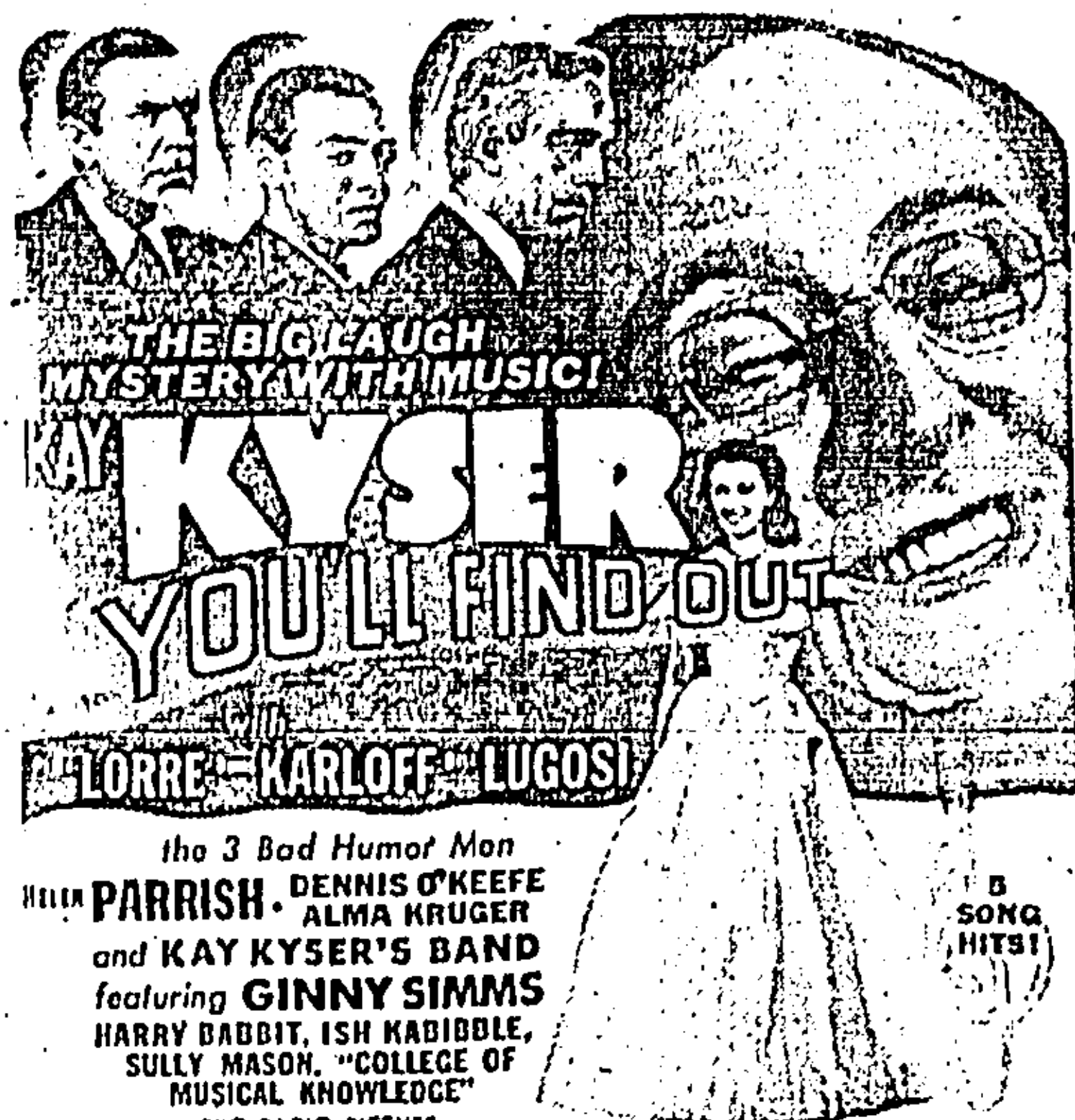
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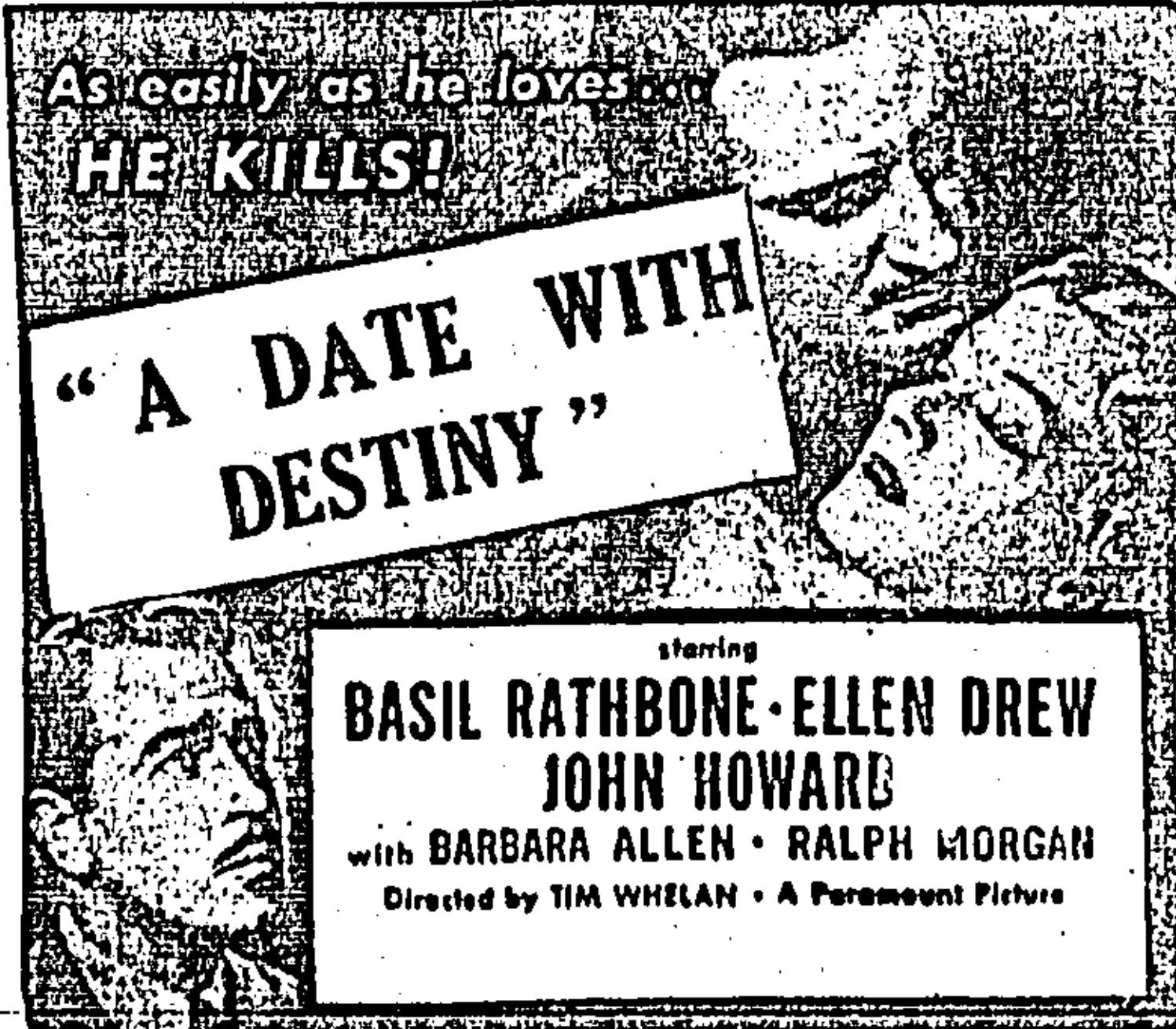


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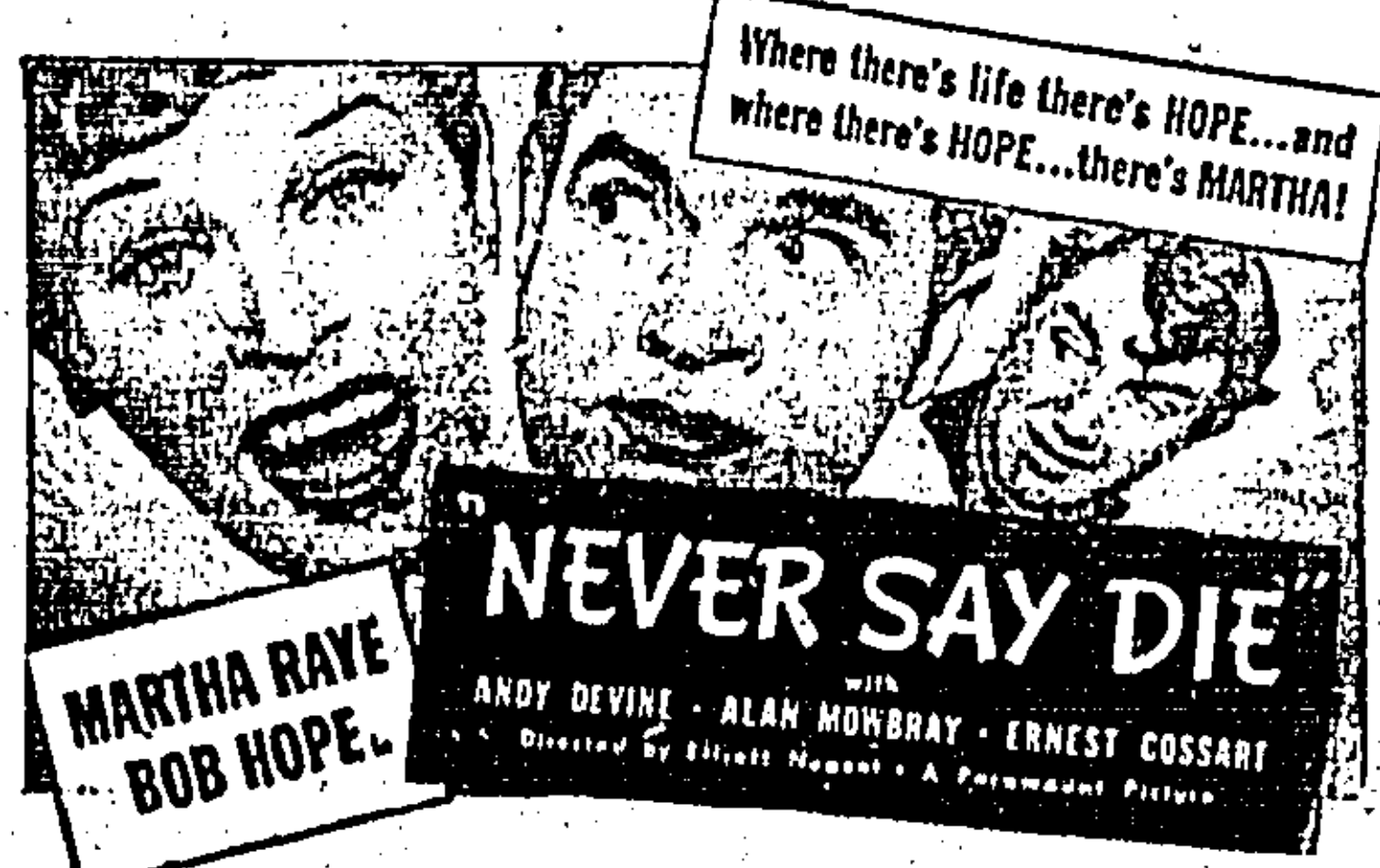
FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
WIERD AND THRILLING ADVENTURE OF A MAD DOCTOR!
This monster knew the secrets of women's souls, he took their complexes and their cash and sometimes even robbed them of their lives.
A STORY FILLED WITH MYSTERY CHILLS AND ACTION!



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Finance Causes More Suicides

Money losses cause more suicides than the stress of war, say statisticians to the query: "Does war jump the suicide rate?" Germany and Austria, have the highest suicide rate.

Most complete survey of Australian suicide, by Dr S. J. Minogue, traversing the period 1865-1935, establishes interesting facts.

At the start of the last World War, suicide rate dropped, reaching a minimum in 1918.

The year 1913 was a peak year for suicides, 1920 showed a steep rise (post-war depression), and our all-time record was 1930, when the post-war boom broke.

Some Queer Facts

Queer facts of Australian suicide—rate is lowest in Tasmania, highest in Western Australia and Queensland.

Maximum suicides, hot months; minimum, cold. More men suicide than women. Women suicide at earlier ages.

Favourite method—men, firearms; women, poisoning. Intuition is marked. In a novel method is reported in newspapers, similar suicides follow.

World statistics (not including present war) show suicide rate highest in Austria and Germany, closely followed by Switzerland; lowest in Elire and Spain. British Empire, intermediate. New Zealand and Australia higher than England; England above Ireland and Scotland.

Additional Service For U.S. Draftees

FROM PAGE ONE

remained adamant in the face of unfavourable reports from Congressional leaders. He declared that the conference dealt with "all kinds of things—but we did not discuss a compromise. The importance of the situation is admitted by everybody and everybody got a better view of what the predicament is. By predicament, I mean the fact that we are just starting to get an army trained and now must decide whether we should take a chance of tearing to pieces the army that is just getting good."

Opposition Indicated

Senator Barkley said that the conference did not discuss the question of removal of restrictions on the use of the army outside the Western Hemisphere.

Congressional leaders advised the President that there would be serious and possibly overwhelming Congressional opposition to the request.

Representative Rayburn asserted that General Marshall also discussed the matter of removing restrictions on the use of the army outside the Western Hemisphere and United States possessions.

Temporarily Abandoned

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UP).—It is understood that the Administration has temporarily abandoned plans for legislation which would authorize the use of the selective National Guard outside the Western Hemisphere.

LATE NEWS

U.S. Irrevocably Committed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
MILWAUKEE, July 14 (UP).—Mr. Paul McNutt, addressing a National Unity rally to-day said that the United States had committed itself irrevocably to the defeat of Hitlerism and to prevent an extension of the Nazi way of life to the western hemisphere.

He said that the world cannot live half slave and half free.

Mr. McNutt added: "America has never found it necessary to start a 45 billion dollar defence programme against Russia, even though Russian territory extends to within 30 miles of American possessions, but the citizens of Seattle would sleep restlessly with Nazi bases across the Bering Strait."

"Guam Must Be Fortified"

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, July 14 (UP).—Colonel Knox in an interview to-day declared that the U. S. Navy still insisted that Guam must be fortified. Asked whether the Navy contemplated fortifying the islands beyond Hawaii, he said: "We have no present authorisation from Congress, but the Navy's position has not changed. Guam ought to be fortified."

Colonel Knox added that the United States Pacific base "would be adequate for emergencies when completed. He declared that there were no plans at present for enlargement. "Hawaii is very strong, and we believe it to be the most impregnable defended post of its kind in the world."

Nazis To Enter Kiev Says Budapest

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
NEW YORK, July 14 (UP).—According to the National Broadcasting Company, the Budapest Radio announced to-day that German troops are about to enter Kiev.



LAST OF FASCIST SHIP—Italian sea raider Ramb I was recently sunk in Indian Ocean by British cruiser Leander and New Zealand naval forces. Top, last of raider's crew quits ship, as fire breaks out from shelling. Centre, ship enveloped in flames. Bottom, raider plunges to bottom, leaving cloud of smoke.

Maginot Line Guns Threaten Gibraltar

Hitler plans to follow up his Balkan conquest with a dash for the Suez Canal and Mosul via Syria, via Libya-Egypt, and an attack on Gibraltar, wrote a diplomatic correspondent recently.

He plans to drive Britain out of the Mediterranean and the Middle East, and destroy the British Mediterranean Fleet with his dive-bombers, Italian submarines, and German artillery batteries mounted on the Spanish and Spanish Moroccan coasts.

The attack on Gibraltar may take place very soon. Apart from the German batteries on the Spanish and Spanish Moroccan shores of the Straits of Gibraltar, heavy guns from the Maginot Line have arrived at the French-Spanish frontier, already rolled for transport to Algeiras, six miles from Gibraltar.

Preparatory to these new German moves is a Nazi diplomatic drive to:

- (1) Bring Spain into the war as a non-belligerent ally of the Axis.
- (2) Neutralise Turkey;
- (3) Ensure strict co-operation of Vichy France.

Pyrenees Talks

Secret staff talks have taken place between French and Spanish staff officers somewhere in the Pyrenees. The Germans did not participate but gave their approval.

These talks aimed at co-ordination of French and Spanish armies, both Metropolitan and African within the framework of General Franco's scheme for a French-Spanish agreement "for the maintenance of French and Spanish Christian culture" in South-Western Europe.

By these means General Franco hopes to keep in with the Axis without making the complete surrender to Germany advocated by Sereno Suner.

The "New Order"

Hitler has promised Spain an important role in the "New European Order."

Forugal is being urged by the Axis Powers and Spain to abandon friendship with Britain and enter into a Pan-Iberian union with Spain, giving her local autonomy. If she refuses, she will be attacked.

Vichy France is being urged to give the "closest co-operation short of actual war." In return she will be offered a "generous peace treaty." Most surprising of Germany's offers to France is to make Admiral Darlan Lord High Admiral of the "Greater European Fleet," comprising the French, German, Italian, and Spanish Navies.

Live Teeth In Place Of False

AS the result of remarkable Russian dental experiments, it may soon be possible to transplant into toothless human gums the rudiments of real teeth, which will grow naturally to full size. Experiments on these lines have been successful with dogs, even when the puppy from which the rudiments of teeth have been removed has been dead for some time.

Attempted Larceny From A Car

Charged with attempted larceny from a car, a ruffian was taken to court yesterday. The accused, Dr. P. B. Wilkinson, on July 12, Chung Cheung, 32, hawker, appeared before Mr. A. N. Macfadyen at Central Magistracy this morning and was fined \$25 or two months.

Britain & Extrality

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
CHUNGKING, July 14 (UP).—Foreign Minister, Dr. Tiao T'ai-chi, to-day sent a note to the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, saying that China appreciated the expression of friendship made on July 4 in which Britain stated that she is ready to negotiate for the abolition of extrality when peace is restored.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

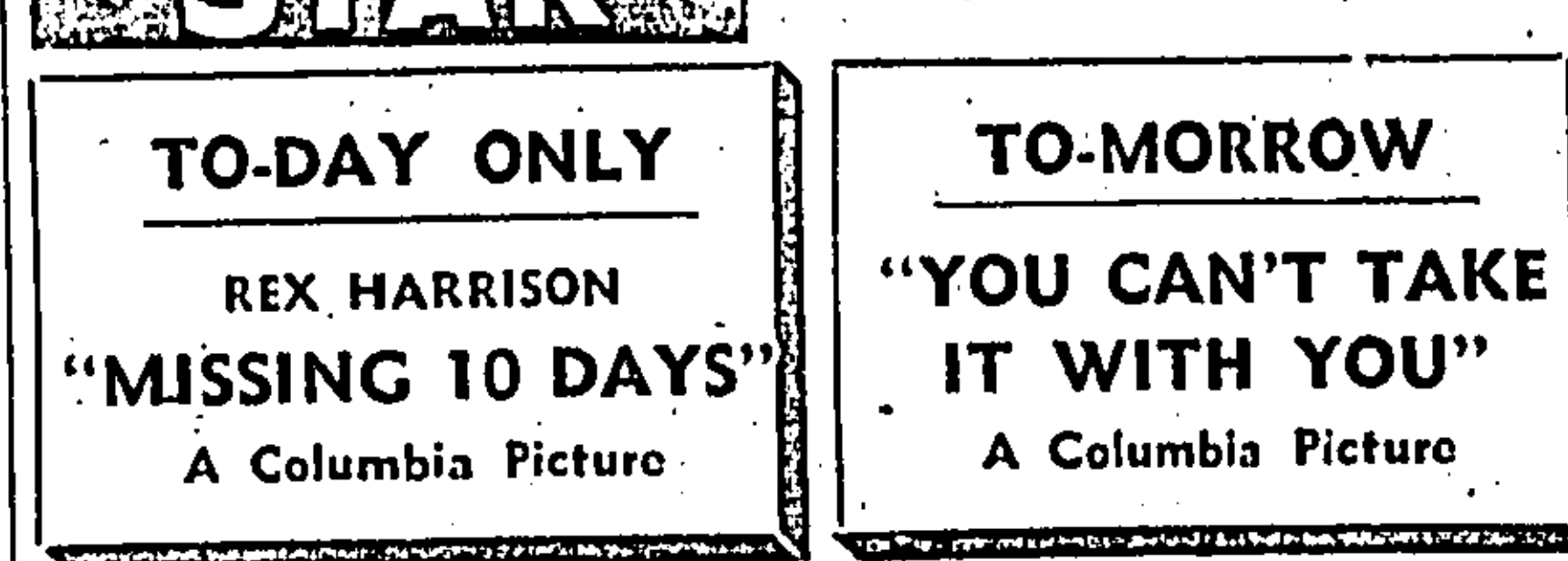
AT 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.30 TEL 1453 AT 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.30 TEL 56856

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

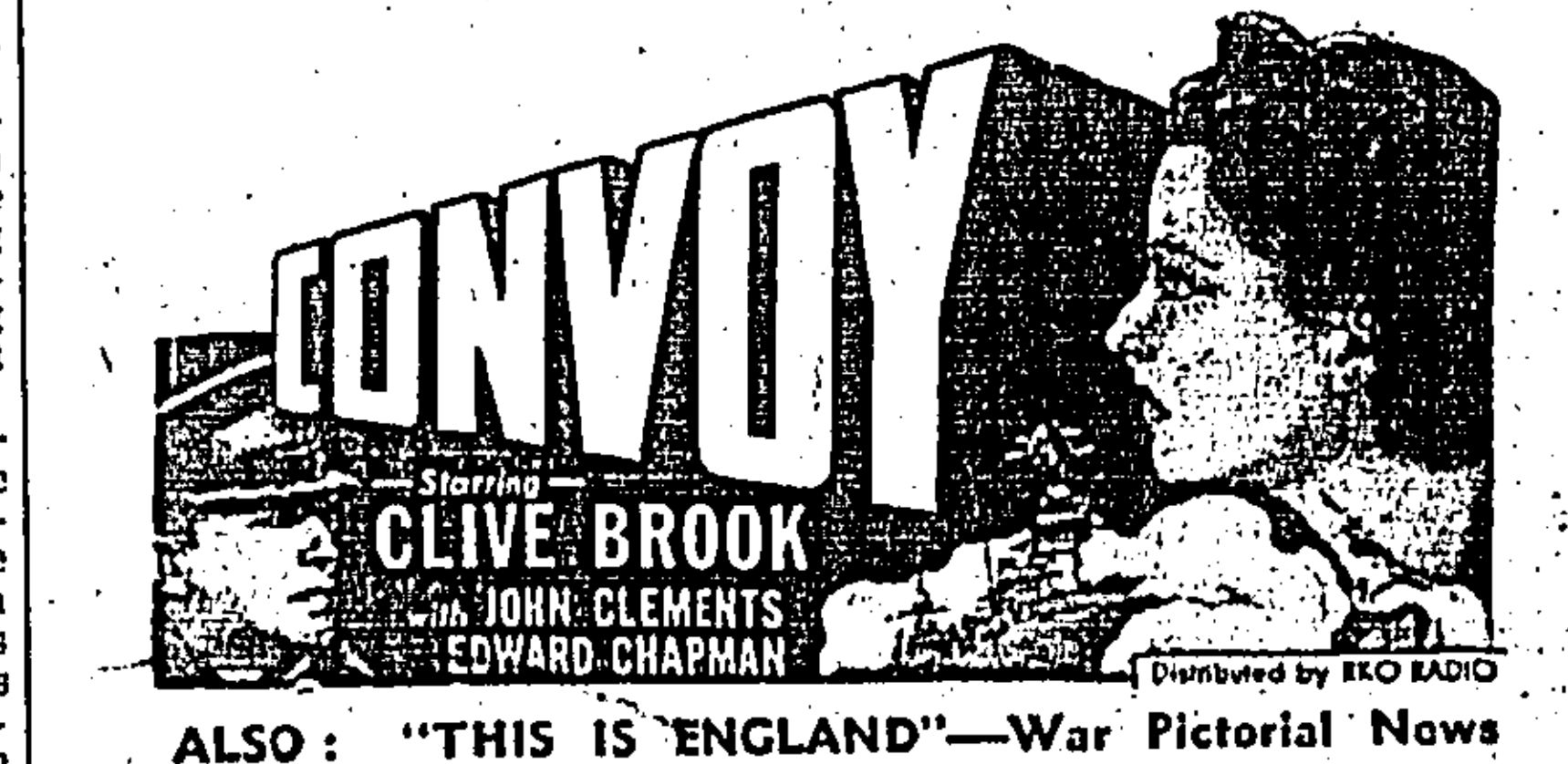


THURSDAY ! "NO TIME FOR COMEDY"
W. Bros. Howler JAMES STEWART - ROSALIND RUSSELL

4 SHOWS DAILY AT
2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.



TO-DAY ONLY
REX HARRISON
"MISSING 10 DAYS"
A Columbia Picture



TO - MORROW Nick Carter's New Adventure is his best!
M-G-M Picture "SKY MURDER" Walter Pidgeon Joyce Compton



LEE THEATRE
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
SHOWING TO-DAY BOOKING AT WHITEAWAY'S
"ALEXANDER NEVSKY"

A HISTORICAL STRUGGLE BETWEEN
RUSSIA AND GERMANY
A SUPER MOSCOW FILM PRODUCTION
WITH ENGLISH TITLES

NEXT CHANGE
Joan Bennett Francis Lederer in "I MARRIED A NAZI" A 20th-Fox Picture
Baron's Court
PRIVATE HOTEL. TEL. 58921
23-25 Nathan Rd., Kowloon.
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL—QUIET LOCALITY—THREE MINUTES TO FERRY—GOOD FOOD—DAILY and/or MONTHLY RATES—SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES—PUBLIC DINING ROOM AND LOUNGE.
Special Tiffin \$1.20
Under European Supervision.

Japanese Provocation Of Indo-China
SAIGON, July 14 (Reuter).—While the news of the continuation of Japanese press attacks against Indo-China is greeted apathetically by the general public here, it is felt that some form of Japanese action is pending in the near future. Typical comment asserts that the apparent inability of Russia to stem the German invasion is causing Japan to relinquish ideas of a northward movement against the Soviet, and to renew the southward drive with a view to quietening the unrest in Japan due to the present static situation.
South Pacific Bases
The only real incentive would be the acquisition of advanced aeroplane and naval bases in the southern Pacific.
Except for a temporary hitch in the delivery of rice, Indo-China is fulfilling all conditions recently rattled in the treaty to the letter.
Official and Japanese circles here refuse all comment.
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